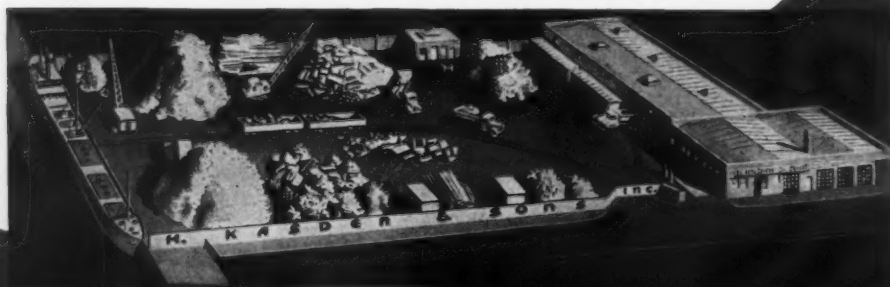


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Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.
VOL. 26 - NO. 8 - AUGUST, 1948

L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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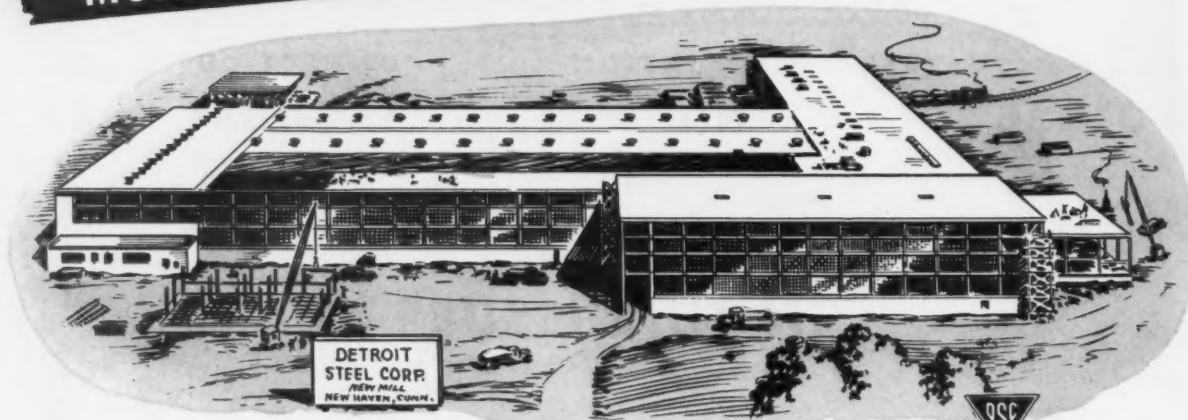
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Published monthly by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc., with executive offices at 436 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. Entered as second-class matter January 29, 1929, at the post office at Hartford, Connecticut, under the Act of March 3, 1879. As the official magazine of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc., it carries authoritative articles and notices concerning the Association activities. In all other respects the Association is not responsible for the contents and for the opinion of its writers. Subscription rates: one year, \$2.50; 25¢ a copy. Subscribers should notify publisher promptly of changes in address. Advertising rates on application.

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AUDIOGRAPH

Electronic
SOUNDWRITER

OPERATION "PROGRESS"

More than ten years ago, Gray research engineers foresaw the need of a dictation instrument which would utilize the tremendous advances of electronic science in soundwriting.

They envisioned an instrument using a paper-thin, unbreakable plastic disc, reasoning that phonograph manufacturers had long since abandoned the archaic cylinder in favor of a flat record as the best means of obtaining superb sound reproduction. They also wanted to eliminate the conventional turntable with its clumsy recording and playback arms which, to them, seemed too complicated for ease of operation.

So revolutionary were these ideas that contemporaries branded their efforts as visionary and doomed to failure. But, like Robert Fulton with his "impractical" steamboat, like the Wright

Brothers who were jeered at for insisting that men could fly, and with the perseverance of a Marconi who conceived of wireless messages circling the globe, the creators of the AUDIOGRAPH proved their case.

Thus was evolved the patented AUDIOGRAPH Synchro-Drive mechanism which simultaneously rotates and laterally moves a plastic disc without using a turntable. The AUDIOGRAPH's amazing design also incorporated Finger-touch Control, a full hour's dictation on one small disc, and other equally modern innovations. To set new high standards for the industry, this dictation instrument was to be the smallest in size, lightest in weight, greatest in record capacity!

Pilot models were being completed

just as the nation was plunged into war. In the next five years the AUDIOGRAPH was subjected to the severest tests, not only by the Armed Forces, at sea, in the air and on the ground; but also by business, industry and the professions.

Emerging from this intensive period of pre-testing and proving, the new AUDIOGRAPH was put on the market. Today, only seventeen months later, thousands of AUDIOGRAPHS are successfully in use. Already the AUDIOGRAPH has become an integral part of the American scene and is now acclaimed as "the greatest advance in dictation instruments in seventy years."

Here at The Gray Manufacturing Company, we commend this new AUDIOGRAPH Electronic Soundwriter for your consideration and approval.

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Common Sense Government Economy and Taxation

By EDWARD INGRAHAM, *President*

IN a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 19, 1947, Senator Harry F. Byrd, chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, put his finger on one of the most dangerous trends in American thought and action today when he said, "In recent years the average citizen of America has been influenced to hold the belief that a grant from Uncle Sam is a gift. The people think of the Government as a third party, when, in fact, we ourselves are the Government. Its wealth is only the collective wealth of the people. If our democracy is to survive, the people must support the government and not the government the people. . . .

"If there had been a debt of \$260 billion (as there is now), when World War II began, our form of democratic government would today be destroyed because if this debt had been nearly doubled, there is no way the freedoms of our Republic could have survived under this form of government. . . . The greatest internal menace confronting America today is a public debt which is equivalent to more than twice the assessed value of all the property in America."

Thus, in a few well chosen words, Senator Byrd sounded a double warning that the financial solvency of America and all the freedoms it protects, are in serious jeopardy unless the people of this country soon awake to demand an end to Santa Claus spending and a quick start toward the reduction of the national debt,—now a heavy millstone around the neck of every man, woman and child in this country. Fortunately, there are a number of strong men in both of our leading political parties, in and out of Congress, who share Senator Byrd's views. Already, out of the many studies of the Byrd Committee, created by the Revenue Act of 1941, have come recommendations which, through Congressional approval, have resulted in savings of around \$2,500,000,000. However, there is little evidence that the present desperate need for government economy and the reduction of the national debt can be met unaided by the economy-minded men in Congress until the people stop pressuring their representatives to spend money for their pet projects and begin to demand economy instead.

In order to gain a better perspective of our present financial danger, let us review a few highlights of our nation's past budgetary history.

Even a cursory study of federal government income and outgo shows that this nation was peculiarly free from serious financial troubles from its inception in 1789 until the beginning of the deficit spending spree in the 1930's. Although there has been criticism of government fiscal policies since the nation started to function under the economy-minded George Washington, who inherited the then large debt of \$80,000,000 from the Revolutionary War, the government was always in such a high state of solvency that no statutory requirement for an overall federal budget, or a separate agency to audit government expenditures, was established until 1920, or two years after World

War I. Not until the Civil War did our public debt pass the \$1 billion mark, only to be whittled down by 1893 to a mere \$961 million. Between 1898 and the outbreak of World War I the national debt never exceeded \$1.2 billion. During Woodrow Wilson's tenure, from 1913 through 1921, war expenses, despite the passage of the 16th Amendment (income tax), brought the public debt up to \$23.9 billion. Subsequently it was lowered to \$17 billion during Calvin Coolidge's administration, but increased again to \$22.5 billion during the depression years from 1929 to 1933, when revenue dropped over \$4 billion and expenditures increased by \$3 billion over the last Coolidge term in office.

Although Franklin D. Roosevelt came into office in 1933 on a platform which pledged a 25% cut in government expenditures, the few savings that were made at the expense of veterans were soon reinstated after pressure was brought to bear on Congress by veterans' organizations. Thereafter for the next eight years (1933 through 1941) until the outbreak of World War II, the peacetime public debt was increased from \$22.5 to \$48.96 billion despite an increase in annual tax revenue from an average of \$2.85 billion per year to \$5.1875 billion per year. In 1945, during the Truman administration, the national debt reached a peak of \$279 billion. At the present time it is calculated at around \$260 billion.

Since per capita debt during a period of population growth and increased incomes more accurately reflects our present financial situation than total debt figures, let us note how this has grown in the past 83 years. Per capita debt reached a Civil War high of \$75 and then dropped off to around \$28 in 1898, and even slightly lower than that during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft (1901 to 1913). World War I increased the per capita debt to \$228. By 1930 it had been reduced to \$131. Between 1930 and our entry into World War II in December, 1941 it had been increased from \$131 to \$368 per capita, or almost tripled. It now stands at over \$1,800 per capita. In less than 20 years (including the depression and World War II) the per capita debt has increased almost fifteen fold.

Concurrently to meet the enormous interest payments on the national debt and to balance the current rate of federal spending with adequate income, tax rates have been increased until they take approximately one-third of the average taxpayer's income and a far larger proportion of the higher bracket incomes. Risk taking, coupled with an adequate profit incentive, was largely responsible for the material progress which this nation has made. Unfortunately, however, the 10 to 20% of the people in the top income brackets, who once furnished the risk capital, have had their savings seriously reduced by higher income taxes. The profit incentive is practically dried up by a combination of high corporation taxes, personal in-

(Continued on page 24)



WIRING DEVICE DIVISION, THE BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant Celebrates 60th Anniversary

ANNIVERSARIES usually call for a celebration and The Bryant Electric Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, celebrated its 60th anniversary by holding a "Family Day" recently. The families of Bryant employees were invited to visit the two plants and actually see for themselves what father, brother, sister, son, daughter, wife or husband does while "on the job".

Each employee worked a four hour shift, either from ten in the morning until two in the afternoon, or the

afternoon period from two until six. In this way it was possible to keep practically all operations in performance and allow each employee the opportunity to take the tour through the plants with their relatives and to observe the various operations performed by fellow workers and to see the assembly of the component parts into the finished device.

Some 7500 people visited the two plants—the Wiring Device Division which manufactures switches, convenience outlets, sockets, cutouts and

lampholders and starters for use with the new fluorescent lamps which are so popular these days. These devices are used in the wiring of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings and electrical appliances—and the Hemco Plastics Division where insulating parts for use in the above mentioned wiring devices are made, as well as attractive plastic tableware, kitchenware and household items, such as soap dishes, tumblers, measuring cups and spoons and children's dishes, to mention but a few. A large variety of molded parts of intricate design are produced for other companies, such as vacuum cleaner housings, name plates, toaster bases, handles for electric ranges and refrigerators, etc.

The tour through the two plants took about two hours and a little diversion was provided by serving refreshments and the "Hobby Exhibit." Entries in this exhibit were made by employees and by the children of employees and cash prizes were awarded for the senior and junior classifications of handicraft and collectors' items. Over two hundred entries were included in the exhibit and there were so many examples of unusual skill that it was difficult for the judges to make the awards.

Historical Background

The history of The Bryant Electric Company is quite interesting, covering as it does a period of more than half a century.

THE PLASTICS DIVISION, THE BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT.



The Company was founded in 1888 by the late Waldo C. Bryant. At that time the electrical industry was in its infancy, the first generating stations having been put in service only a few years before, 1882 to be exact. Little was known of the art of making wiring devices and practically all wiring at that time was exposed on the wall surface and wood was used as the insulating base. Mr. Bryant invented and patented the first "push-pull" switch which eliminated much of the bulk and cost, and all of the danger of open type switches. The original output consisted of a very limited line of wiring devices and these were largely made by hand by a force of only eight employees.

From the beginning "quality of workmanship" was the slogan for superior wiring devices and this ideal has been maintained through the years. Another policy established in the early days is also still in effect and that is the distribution of wiring devices through established electrical wholesalers throughout the nation and the world.

The small quarters occupied in 1888 soon became inadequate and in 1890 the plant was moved to a small frame building located on the site of the present office entrance of the Main Plant from which it has continued to grow.

The rapid growth and future possibilities of the company came to the attention of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and in 1901 Westinghouse effected a complete purchase of The Bryant Electric Company interests.



COMPRESSION MOLDING OPERATION—radio frequency induction heating to plasticize material before forming the plastic pieces.

Standardization

About 1916 the matter of standardization of wiring devices became a problem and Bryant played an important part in the development of standards so that today when an electrical appliance is purchased, there is no question but that it will fit into the existing convenience outlets. Up until the time of standardization of attachment plugs and convenience outlets into which they are plugged, it was not uncommon to purchase an electric iron or toaster and then find that the plug on the appliance could not be used with the existing outlet and it was necessary to buy an adapter or another plug in order to use the appliance.



THIS INTERESTING DISPLAY of hand-craft and collectors' items was a feature of "Family Day". The items were entered by employees.



MECHANIZED ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS of convenience outlets which are used in homes are viewed by "Family Day" visitors.

As irons, toasters, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, table and floor lamps came into more general use and the need of more convenience outlets became apparent, additional plant facilities were built in 1919 and 1920 to meet the growing demand.

In 1928 The Bryant Electric Company acquired the Hemco Electric Manufacturing Company located on Railroad Avenue, two blocks away from the main plant. This provided 75,000 square feet of additional manufacturing space. The Hemco Company had been making molded sockets, molded plates and other composition parts for electrical products. Composition insulating materials were being used to a great extent in the manufacture of wiring devices and this gave the company its own source of supply

for this material. However, the facilities were greater than the immediate need of the Wiring Device Division and the company entered the general market of plastic molding. Colorful kitchenware and tableware items were introduced, as well as novelties and a volume business is still carried on with this merchandise. The name "Hemco" was retained to identify the standard consumer items, and products bearing the Hemco name are known throughout the United States.

War Record

During the war years the Plastics Division produced many items essential to the war effort. Many small parts were made for use in connection with radio and radar installations and some

(Continued on page 25)

How Profit Sharing Works At American Velvet Company

DESPITE a general lack of popularity and widely expressed fears regarding the workability of profit-sharing plans, the results to date as reported by Pitney-Bowes, Inc. in the July issue and by the American Velvet Co. as reported in this article set forth a strong case for profit sharing. Neither for nor against profit sharing, *Connecticut Industry* believes that the publication of facts concerning any plan used successfully by a member company in promoting better employee-employer relations with higher profits is both its responsibility and a contribution to the overall welfare of industries of the state.



THE BOSS HANDS OUT DIVIDENDS to his "Partners in Velvet."

PROFIT-SHARING has been in successful operation at Stonington for eight years. Men and women who work at the American Velvet Co., owned and operated by A. Wimpfheimer & Bro., Inc., have demonstrated a truly American way for employees and employers to pull together, to increase production and profits for all.

Economists describe profit-sharing as "a method of remuneration for employees in which a fixed bonus in proportion to the net profits of a company is paid in addition to wages." The company paid all workers an annual cash bonus of 25% of the profits, or 11.12¢ on the dollar earned during the first year, 1940. Since then profits have increased steadily, as indicated in accompanying chart, to 29.2366¢ on the dollar earned for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1946, on the cash bonus 25% profit-sharing plan.

Profits earned in addition to wages paid have never been used as a means to force lower wage rates. On the contrary, wage rates have been on a par with those of the industry. When profit-sharing was first established at the American Velvet Co., agreements were formulated between members of Textile Workers Union of America Local

110 (CIO) and A. Wimpfheimer & Bro., Inc., to include union wage scales, paid holidays, vacations, life insurance, accident, sickness, hospitalization, maternity, and other worker benefits—in addition to profit sharing.

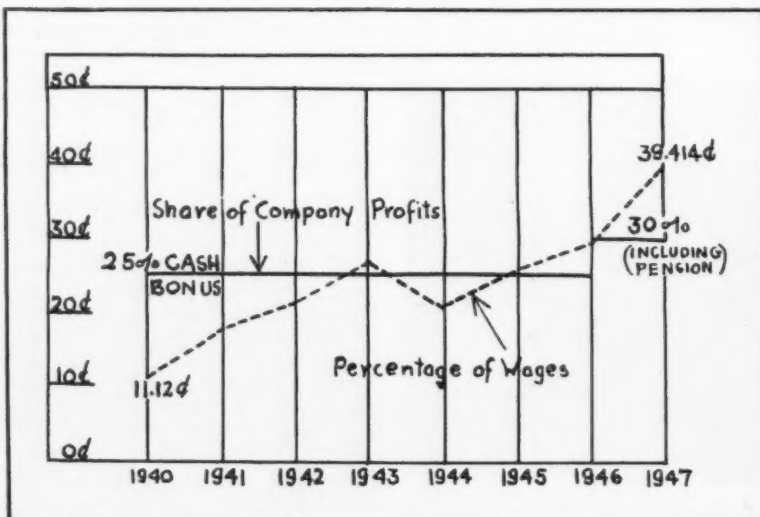
In 1947 the company offered, further, an extra 5% of profits to establish a retirement trust fund or pension plan if the union would match the amount for this purpose from their profit share. This combined profit-sharing and pension plan has been in effect since August 16, 1947 (see agreement^{*1} between company and TWUA Local 110 CIO). Thereby last Christmas, employees received 20% of the company's annual profits in cash bonus payment and the 10% was deposited into a trust fund, known as "American Velvet Fund". This in effect gave workers a 30% share of the profits, which for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1947, amounted to 39.414% of annual wages paid 345 employees.

Profit Sharing Solved Employee-Employer Problem

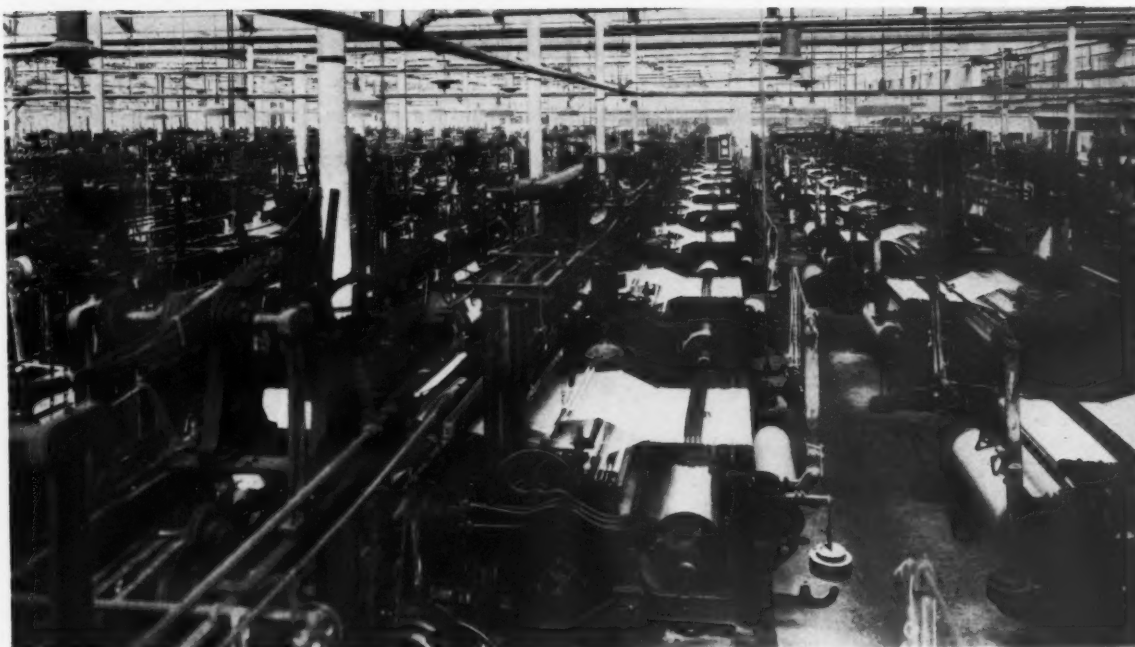
Employee-employer relations at American Velvet have come a long way since the days when weavers held their shop meetings on a rock in the swamp behind the mill. That was in

^{*1} Copies of agreements available on request. Write A. Wimpfheimer Bro., Inc., Stonington, Conn.

PROFITS PAID WORKERS ON THE DOLLAR EARNED



WORKER WHO EARNED \$2,500 wage at American Velvet Co. last year gained 39.414% extra, or \$3,485.35 total (before taxes).



VIEW OF THE WEAVING ROOM of the American Velvet Co., Stonington.

1918 when they went on strike for shorter hours and one hour for lunch. In those days most disagreements were settled without serious difficulty. Founded in 1845, A. Wimpfheimer & Bro., Inc., knew no real trouble until 1938.

By then several New England firms had already moved South. To meet competition and stay in business here meant that the weavers had to operate a four-loom system instead of two looms each. They objected and were supported by their union; in fact the plant practically closed for sixteen months as a result. To introduce and operate the new system profitably required understanding and close cooperation between labor and management.

Collective bargaining became a desirable necessity. Profit-sharing was discussed. It proved the sincerity of management. It showed that the company meant to get along with the union. Profit-sharing demonstrated the advantage to all to cooperate 100%. The employee's confidence in the company's intentions, backed by civic-minded community leaders who also wanted to keep the business in Stonington, finally paved the way to end the impasse November 20th, 1939, and to achieve a four-loom system entirely modernized, creating new jobs, and in full operation by December

4th, 1939. The first annual profit-sharing bonus was paid the following year, Christmas 1940.

The record shows increased production, profits and superior employee-employer relations from the date profit-sharing was first introduced at American Velvet. The company had full cooperation from the Textile Workers Union of America from the start, despite previous antagonism. George Baldanzi, national vice-president of TWUA (CIO) today, is a prominent leader among textile workers who helped establish profit-sharing at Stonington.

Last May he revisited Stonington for the first time since 1939 to attend

Local 110's seventh annual banquet given in honor of the company's president and had this to say: "You have in Clarence Wimpfheimer a man who has shown that business can be run not only for profit but for the worker and the community. The future of America lies in the direction that Clarence has led us. You are doing more than your share in Stonington to show the rest of the world."²

Leadership on the part of both employees and employers has been the key to successful profit-sharing at Stonington.

(Continued on page 26)

² For current information on other profit-sharing industries: Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 729 Quinby Ave., Wooster, Ohio (Attn.: Dr. Robert S. Hartman, Exec. Sec.).



CLARENCE A. WIMPFHEIMER (center) and a few of his 345 employees to whom he personally handed profit sharing bonus checks at American Velvet Co., Stonington.

Young Men's Industrial Forum

HERE is a community pattern for building business comradeship concurrently with the promotion of greater understanding of industrial problems and opportunities, which has won not only the enthusiasm of forum participants but also the acclaim of top management in the area and the interest of many communities as far west as Indiana.

IN New Britain, as in other industrial communities following the war, a great number of young men came to work in the plants after serving in the armed forces. Many of them arrived with fine educational backgrounds for their work and plenty of enthusiasm for their assignments. However, starting in "at the bottom" with little or no actual experience between school and entering the service, their backgrounds in the industrial field were extremely limited.

Discussions with some of these young men and with certain key men in some of the plants indicated that here was a group who a few years hence will be assuming executive and other important positions in the plants and leadership in the community.

It was suggested to the Education Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Indus-

trial Council that young men of such calibre might welcome an opportunity to get a broader outlook on the industrial field and that sponsoring such a group for that purpose would be of real value both to the young men themselves and to the plants in which they are employed.

Members of the Committee considered the suggestion worth looking into. Letters were sent to presidents of the firms participating in the "Y" industrial program outlining briefly the plans discussed and requesting that if the plan were considered worthwhile the names of two young men between the ages of 21 and 31 be submitted, who would be approached by the "Y" concerning membership in such a group.

Eighteen young men attended the first meeting. Following a dinner pro-



vided by the Industrial Council, suggestions concerning the opportunities which could be made available were presented by the chairman of the Education Committee, who is the personnel manager of one of the larger industries in town. The response was reassuring. After discussing the possibilities and with the understanding that success of the undertaking would depend upon their own efforts and that the members of the group would be responsible for providing their own programs, they decided to organize. The membership increased at subsequent meetings. By the third meeting the group was formally organized, a constitution had been drawn up and officers were elected.

The purpose as set forth in the constitution is as follows: "The purpose of the Forum shall be to promote among young men engaged in industry a more comprehensive understanding of industrial problems and opportunities and also provide a medium of fellowship, self-improvement, counseling and the exchange of ideas."

Another section of the constitution provides for a Counseling Committee that is comprised of older men selected by the club members who can be called upon for advice at any time. Four of the present members of this Committee are in personnel departments of local industries. The fifth is the local representative of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County. That the selections were well made is indicated in the excellent cooperation received whenever these men are called upon for assistance.

Dues were set at \$2.00 per year.

(Continued on page 27)



NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE Y.M.C.A. YOUNG MEN'S INDUSTRIAL FORUM make plans for the coming season. (Left to right) Wilfred F. Croft, Landers, Frary and Clark, corresponding secretary; Stanley M. Hunt, Jr., Stanley Chemical Company, president; Robert J. King, The Stanley Works, recording secretary; John C. Pritchard, Humason Mfg. Company, treasurer; Eben Strong, Jr., industrial secretary, Y.M.C.A., and Richard P. Godwin, New Britain Machine Company, vice president. James L. Bishop, personnel director of the New Britain Machine Company, advisor to the group, is not shown.

Factory Fire Prevention

By W. H. FISCHER, Plant Engineer, Underwood Corporation

AT Underwood Corporation, we have our own Fire Brigade, of twenty-two men with a chief and three assistant chiefs, whose particular job is fire prevention. With the job of protecting thirty-one buildings covering a working area of twenty-three acres where many of the operations are distinct fire hazards, our motto of "Ever Alert" has held fires to an absolute minimum.

Fire Hazards

The working materials which create fire hazards in our plant in their relative order of importance include waste paper and trash gathered by janitors and baled for salvage sale; gasoline for motor trucks fed from underground tanks through dispensing pumps in our garage and through hoses into truck tanks; Japan, lacquer and lacquer thinner, which is kept in a basement storage room; excelsior packing; chips and sawdust, wood flour from sanding machines, and magnesium. This magnesium in turning form becomes loose, spongy material similar to steel wool or coarse excelsior, and in this form, it is highly combustible should it come in contact with open flame or a series of sparks.

Our plant is completely covered by a sprinkler system which is our first line of fire defense. Fire in most materials can be controlled with water fog, but we provide carbon dioxide CO_2 for situations involving lacquer, lacquer thinner, all volatile oils and gas. Magnesium turnings are protected by three inch tubes filled with Speed-dri and asbestos powder in the proportion of two to one.

Fire Protection

Our plant protection chief, safety directors and guards are constantly on the alert as they visit and work in various parts of the plant looking for conditions which might cause a fire. This is our insurance against fire in the daytime. Our guard patrol, who ring boxes at night in every part of the plant, have the same responsibility. Any condition found which might lead to a fire is promptly reported to the plant engineer's office and corrective measures are taken.



THE FIRE BRIGADE of the Underwood Corporation. (Front row, left to right) R. J. Page, Jerry Dori, John Norris, Bill Robertson, J. M. Carlson, E. Coughlin, Sgt. M. J. Schaffer. (Back row, left to right) W. H. Fischer, J. E. Larsen, Bill Mikalonis, Roy Fothergill, H. P. Ponticelli, J. Cote, Joe Gatto, Vic Boisseau, Bill Urban, J. G. Robertson, Teddy Maliszewski, M. Bernstein.

We permit smoking in most places throughout the plant except where it would create a distinct fire hazard. These restricted zones are well posted on floors and walls, and all people working in these areas are not only personally cautioned against smoking themselves, but are instructed not to permit smokers in their restricted areas.

Fourteen fire hydrants in and about the plant include four roof stations on 8" risers each accommodating four 2½" standard hose streams. Using 1½" straight shot nozzles at our city pressure of 100 P.S.I., we can deliver 355 gallons per nozzle, per minute, or 5,680 gallons of water per minute, if all four hydrants and sixteen streams are put into use at the same time by Underwood Corporation Fire Brigade.

Outside our plant in Hartford are five Underwood hydrants, one on Riverside Street and four on Woodbine Street, and four city fire hydrants on Capitol Avenue and one hydrant on Cushman Street, providing twenty-four connections for 2½" standard hose. Several hydrants have connections for pumps to boost pressure through several 2½" standard hose lines from pumping engine used by city fire department.

We have four 6" stand pipes located in various buildings each with hose rack and 100 feet of 2½" rubberlined hose, connected at each floor,

with straight shot 1½" nozzle having a capacity of 355 gallons per minute, and which can be used by the Underwood Corporation Fire Brigade.

Throughout our plant approximately 12,000 sprinkler heads protect each floor of each building. These are supplied from city water mains and controlled by indicator posts located in and about the plant. If through an emergency the city water supply should fail, we have a reserve supply of 550,000 gallons in our stand pipe. We can replenish this through two 1500 gallon per minute electric pumps with suction from city main to pump delivering to 550,000 gallon standpipe at 90 pounds. By changing valves and using pumps in tandem, we can deliver direct into supply lines boosting pressure above normal city pressure at 135 pounds at 1500 gallons per minute, which would accommodate approximately five 2½" standard fire hose with 1½" straight shot nozzles with almost no loss in pressure.

It requires three able bodied men to hold one 2½" straight shot nozzle at 90 pounds pressure delivering 355 gallons per minute, it would take at least four to hold a 2½" nozzle at 135 pound pressure.

Protection for Record Vaults

All record vaults are protected with Underwriter's Approved Carbon Tet-

tetrachloride bombs actuated by 165° F. fuse which, when released by heat, actuates a spring loaded pellet causing a firing pin to strike the percussion cap of .38 calibre center pin blank cartridge. This explosive pressure bursts the one quart glass bottle releasing the carbon tetrachloride, which combats the flame by direct contact, wetting the base and extinguishing the fire, or by the generation of gas when the liquid contents of bomb are dispersed and mixed with hot gases generated by blazing material.

Recently we completed the installation of a protective device for the vault where we store lacquer and lacquer thinner, both highly combustible and explosive. After investigating a num-

plugging the nozzle solid. Suitable holes were drilled to permit five small converging streams to meet equidistantly and break the solid stream into a fine mist approximately five feet wide by sixteen feet long. This mist, spherical in shape, is capable of combating volatile oil fires and can be used on any other fire, not requiring a solid stream for cutting, as would be required for a fire having a compact base such as baled paper, cotton, excelsior and boxes. We have found this particular type of water spray fog is highly efficient and successful.

This nozzle is preferred by our fire brigade due to wide spread of stream delivered and great efficiency of stream. It uses a small amount of water

We have forty-three foemite extinguishers of the usual 2½ gallon size placed where japans, lacquer, varsol, benzine, lacquer thinner or shellac may be used.

In addition to this protection, we have had for many years a fifty gallon Foamite cart which is centrally located. This unit on four foot diameter wheels can be wheeled very rapidly from one locality to another, thus having great flexibility and mobility.

We do not permit smoking in any area where magnesium is machined. Since water is not proper to use on magnesium fires, we have tried various materials and found Speedi-dri, two parts, with dry asbestos cement, one part, to be the best extinguisher. We designed sheetmetal containers 3" in diameter and 48" long, which have been filled with this material and hung on adjoining posts. These tubes are long to permit material being put directly onto the fire without danger of scorching person using it.

Fire Pails and Trucks

Some 500 or more pails are suspended from posts and walls throughout the plant, some filled with water and some with sand. Pails are painted red and stencilled for "Fire Only." These are placed in strategic localities, very close to heavy trafficked aisles, so that constant inspection and supervision of the contents of these buckets or pails is a simple matter.

Each of our fire carts has a reel with 150 feet of 1½" double jacketed gum rubber lined fire hose, having a capacity for 400 pounds pressure. These hoses are in three lengths, male and female couplings, are wound on the reel all coupled with a nozzle at the end for fast operation. Where we have a fire which requires two streams, or two sources of water, we have a Siamese connection on each truck which will permit of two streams of water within 100 feet of the hydrant to be used simultaneously. We have two fog nozzles of the 1½" type on each truck and one 1½" straight shot nozzle. These are all exposed.

In the center-well of the truck there is one four-gallon pump spray type extinguisher filled with water, which is to be used for spontaneous combustion fires in corners, between beams and walls, or between floors and walls, crevices of floors, where a little liquid will do the necessary work without flooding or damaging anything beneath.

(Continued on page 28)



UNDERWOOD CORPORATION FIRE CHIEFS (front row, left to right) E. B. Coughlin, R. J. Page, J. M. Carlson. (Back row, left to right) Sgt. M. J. Schaeffer, W. H. Fischer, C. A. Schmidt, shown with 50-gal. Foamite fire extinguishers (left), and 400 ft. 2½" standard rubber lined fire hose.

ber of procedures we decided upon using nine Fire Tox Bombs with carbon tetrachloride plus ammonia, as the extinguishing medium. The bombs are placed under and above two shelf racks built on three sides of room. Any heat generated will cause bomb release to discharge at 165° F. at that particular location. In case of explosion, all heads would discharge simultaneously in this closed room.

We use 2,200 feet of 1½" double jacketed rubber lined 400 pound pressure hose, divided among seven fire carts throughout the factory.

The company has designed and developed its own fog nozzle for 1½" hose, using discarded nozzles from 1¼" cotton mill hose. This required reaming out 1¼" pipe thread and re-tapping for 1½" pipe thread, and

efficiently, whereas, with a solid stream, puddles of water immediately form under the stream. By using a fog nozzle general wetting results, with not too much water to damage goods or equipment below, which can be controlled with sawdust and salvage covers.

Fire Extinguishers

There are 185 2½ gallon acid and soda fire extinguishers placed in the various departments throughout the plant.

These are placed at strategic points where they will give the best protection against general fires which might be caused by spontaneous combustion or rags, cotton waste, overalls, paper cartons or any fire not caused by a volatile oil with a combustible base.



MORE THAN 200 INDUSTRIAL physicians, nurses and safety engineers attended the annual dinner of the New England Conference of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons.

New England Conference Portrays Many-Sided Views on Industrial Health Programs

MODERN management considers the industrial physician "a most important personnel ambassador" and a valuable contributor to production through maintaining the health of the working force, according to Allen W. Rockwell, works manager of the American Brass Company, Waterbury.

Addressing more than 200 industrial physicians, nurses, and safety engineers at the annual dinner of the New England Conference of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons at the Hotel Bond, Hartford recently, Mr. Rockwell emphasized that the principles of occupational medicine contain powerful factors for industrial progress.

However, it is often found that these principles must be "sold" to management. "It's a selling job, not merely requests for authority, that is needed," he declared.

Industry can prosper only so long as it maintains and advances production, the speaker emphasized, and stated that its medical departments must be considered as part of the production team.

The address by Mr. Rockwell concluded the all-day conference, during which the principal phases of occupational medicine and safety engineering were discussed by speakers from Con-

necticut, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Illinois.

Asserting that "it is the duty of Connecticut industry to provide for advanced research in industrial medicine," Dr. Thomas P. Murdock, Meriden, chairman of the State Medical Society's governing council, declared at the morning session that medical departments in modern industrial plants are cutting down absenteeism, saving lives, and contributing to the health of workers. He condemned proposals for socialized medicine as foolish beliefs that mere changes in administrative techniques can provide better health services.

Presenting a viewpoint of industrial management, H. W. Schwartz, vice-president of the Robertson Paper Box Company, Montville, stated that within the past few years management has come to full realization that almost any expenditure for the improved health of employees is a good investment.

"In order to get high standards of efficiency we cannot employ workers inferior physically or mentally to their jobs," he declared. Outlining the problem in terms of profit and loss, Mr. Schwartz stressed the fact that the average American worker loses nine days of production time per year be-

cause of illness and accidents. Added to this cost must be production losses incurred by unfit workers operating expensive, high-speed machinery, and the far greater cost of damaged morale and goodwill, he concluded.

Growing pressure from labor organizations for a full-scale medical-care plan in industry may exact some programs in this direction within the next few years. This opinion was expressed by Dr. Daniel L. Lynch, medical director of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Boston, and past president of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. He told the group that it is becoming increasingly difficult for industrial physicians to convince workers that only work-incurred disabilities can be treated within the plant. Labeling the health fund of the United Mine Workers as one of the main opening wedges in labor's program for complete medical services on the occupational level, the pioneer industrial physician declared that employee benefit plans and unemployment insurance have raised serious problems of absenteeism.

In introducing members of an afternoon panel, discussion on cooperative

(Continued on page 29)

High "BEEP" Warning Sounds When Your Telephone Conversation Is Being Recorded

When you hear a high beep sounding at regular intervals while you are talking on the telephone, it means that the person you are talking to is recording your conversation.


This protection for telephone customers is part of the Federal Communications order making telephone recording devices legal. The warning equipment is supplied by the telephone company and must accompany every recording attachment.

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NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

WALTER L. CONWELL, president of The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company, New Haven, died suddenly recently at his Montclair, New Jersey home.

Before joining the company in 1916 he had been with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and president of the Transportation Utilities Company. He became president of The Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company in 1919.

At the time of his death he was also president of the Pintsch Compressing Corporation, chairman of the board, Vapor Car Heating Corporation and a director of the Carrier Corporation, the Wilcolator Company and Seatrain Lines.

He was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and several social organizations.

★ ★ ★

MORGAN N. HOLMES has recently been appointed purchasing agent of North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain.

A graduate of Taft School, Watertown, and Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, he joined the New Britain firm in 1936. He has headed the production and order department and served in a sales capacity at the San Francisco, California office.

In 1944 he was elected assistant treasurer and in 1946 became assistant purchasing agent.

THREE NEW PROMOTIONS in the operating department of the New Haven Railroad were announced recently:

Stanley F. Mackay has been appointed assistant vice president, New York Zone, with headquarters at Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Assistant general managers Paul R. Goulett and William A. Hurley have been placed in charge of the transportation and operating departments respectively, with headquarters at New Haven. The position of general manager has been discontinued.

★ ★ ★

IT HAS BEEN REVEALED that the Fairfield plant of the Aluminum Company of America has been purchased by the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia.

R. W. Williams, executive secretary and treasurer of the firm has stated that operations at Fairfield would consist of the manufacturing of lead plates and the assembling of motor vehicle batteries for shipment throughout the New England states. It is estimated that approximately 300 persons will be employed.

★ ★ ★

THE E. INGRAHAM COMPANY, Bristol, clock and watch manufacturers, has announced the appointment of

The Cover



REMINISCENT OF the slower tempo of pre-automobile days, this month's front cover scene of the old colonial church was snapped by photographer Josef Scaylea as he was passing through the village of Gilead, Connecticut last summer.

E. S. Paige as assistant sales manager in charge of administrative work in the sales department and N. K. Ingraham as sales promotion manager.

Mr. Ingraham will supervise the production and distribution of sales promotion material such as circulars, catalogues, displays and other publicity activities.

★ ★ ★

ALFRED V. BODINE, president of the Bodine Corporation, Bridgeport, has been re-elected for the fourth consecutive time as president of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce.

The other officers are: Vice presidents, Harry E. Seim, vice president of Bryant Electric Co., representing industrial companies; H. R. Horton, vice president, The Howland Dry Goods Co., representing retail establishments; and Samuel H. Hawley, vice president, The Bridgeport

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THE COW THAT WALKED ON MAIN STREET

The cow was puzzled. Instinct told the beast that its ancestors had come here for succulent grasses and cool water. But the grass had turned to cement. The thistles had become telephone poles. The stones had grown into homes, stores, and factory buildings.

Industry had made this change—industry had built the factories and attracted workers by offering jobs at good pay. The workers built homes and elected administrators to run their community. Merchants moved into town to open stores because the workers needed food and clothing. The farmers outside town found new markets for their products. Doctors, lawyers, school teachers, and other professional people found a need for their services in the new community, and they were made welcome.

A parable? Perhaps, but at least a part of the story is true of every industrial community. For industry and the community are inter-related in business and in human relations. They depend upon each other for their well-being.

General Electric is an important part of the life of many such communities, from small towns to large cities. Our responsibilities to these communities are just as real to us as our responsibility to our customers—to produce high quality electrical products at reasonable prices. Our responsibilities include paying good wages, providing good working conditions and job security, and paying taxes. Equally as important is being a good neighbor and taking an interest in the people and affairs of these communities. General Electric Company, Bridgeport 2, Conn.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

An Important Part of Connecticut

People's Savings Bank, representing the banking group.

Harold R. Bixler, the chamber's executive vice president; Raymond L. French, executive secretary and Harry B. Terrill, treasurer, were re-elected to office.

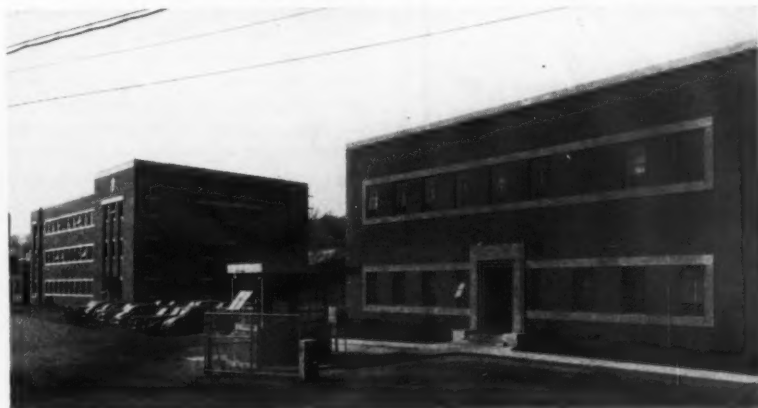
★ ★ ★

IN NAUGATUCK, four new buildings have been completed to house the Naugatuck Chemical plant of United States Rubber Co. They were described by Philip E. Rice, factory

manager, as "new buildings for new business."

Two of the new units are manufacturing plants for expanded production of rubber chemicals and plastics. The third is a large new laboratory in which products for future business are being developed, and the fourth is an office building to provide space for the division's growing sales and administrative staff.

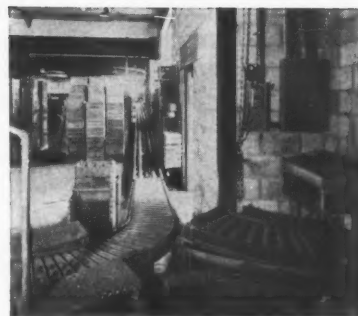
The new buildings have been keyed in design to a master plan for future construction at the plant.



TWO NEW BUILDINGS at Naugatuck Chemical Division plant of United States Rubber Company at Naugatuck, are shown in this view through the plant gate. At right is modern office building. At left is new laboratory building for research, development and testing of rubber chemicals, plastics, latex compounds, agricultural chemicals and other products of the division.



THE PRODUCTION OF RUBBER CHEMICALS will take place in the building shown above.



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AN ANALYSIS OF FUTURE MANPOWER RESOURCES, just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board, indicates that older workers "are likely to form a more and more important part of our labor force."

The analysis revealed that the civilian labor force last year contained approximately 1.2 million workers over expectations based on prewar trends, with persons in the lower and upper age groups of the population increasing in importance as potential sources of manpower.

From March, 1940, to February, 1948, the median age of the labor force increased from 36.1 to 37.6 years. Women workers accounted for the most marked increase during this period, rising from 31.9 to 35.0 years.

★ ★ ★

CHARLES L. BERGER, a well-known industrialist and past president of the Eastern Malleable Iron Co., Naugatuck, died recently at his home following a long illness.

A native of Branford, Mr. Berger joined the Naugatuck firm as a young man and rose to the presidency, serv-

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ing in that position from 1924 to 1934. He was chairman of the board of directors from 1935 to 1936. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors of the Naugatuck Savings Bank.

He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

★ ★ ★

A BASIC ECONOMIC FORMULA developed by the American Economic Foundation, was outlined to members of the Stamford-Greenwich Manufacturers Council recently by Fred G. Clark, general chairman of the Foundation.

Mr. Clark, who was a speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Stamford-Greenwich group, explained that the new formula: "Man's Material Welfare equals Natural Resources plus Human Energy, multiplied by Tools," consists of a basic theory and practical techniques for giving workers and the public a better understanding of economic concepts.

The program, Mr. Clark said, is based on nine years of research by the American Economic Foundation, a non-profit business research organization.

He stated that "misunderstanding of how business operates is the chief cause of economic frictions that disturb our economy today." He recommended a new form of social accounting that would tell employees, stockholders and the public exactly who gets how much for doing what. The form uses simple, functional language to show how all money received from customers is spent for the following costs of carrying on a business:

1. Cost of goods and services bought from others.
2. Cost of human energy (wages and salaries).
3. Cost of tools wearing out (depreciation, depletion).
4. Cost of payments ordered by government (taxes).
5. Cost of using the tools (profit).

★ ★ ★

THE NEW MILL of Southern Paperboard Corporation at Port Wentworth, Georgia, with a rated capacity of four hundred and fifty tons of container board per day, went into operation on June 15. The majority of the stock in the corporation is owned by Robert Gair Company, Inc.

The buildings, which cover a total ground area of 270,000 square feet, are of steel frame with concrete foun-

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dations, floors and grade beams; eight-inch brick curtain walls, and roofing of precast light concrete slabs.

The officers of the corporation are: George E. Dyke, chairman of the board; Ernest Rossiter, president; T. Raymond Pierce, vice president; T. W. Earle, vice president; E. O. Sommer, comptroller; E. Meyer, treasurer; W. F. Howell, secretary.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF BRISTOL'S youngest industries, The Bristol Machine Tool Co., has recently announced that a bonus will be paid to all employees as a part of the company's profit sharing plan.

The firm's president, Leslie Julian, revealed that the plan recognizes seniority and total wages earned, and that the current bonus will average 80 hours' pay for most of the 75 persons employed.

★ ★ ★

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION FORUM have elected Arthur Thomas, procurement service manager of the Whitney Blake Company, New Haven, as president of the group, to succeed Herbert Erich, assistant to the works manager and vice president of Seamless Rubber Company, New Haven.

Other officers are: Miles Merwin, head industrial engineer, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., vice president; G. H. Kieth Miller, Rattan Manufacturing Company, treasurer; and Robert A. Knight, executive secretary of the Manufacturers Association of New Haven County, secretary.

★ ★ ★

THE QUARTER CENTURY CLUB of the Bristol Company, Waterbury, has recently received into its membership 27 new members, each having completed 25 years of employment.

H. H. Bristol, president of the company, presented each with cash awards, gold service pins, and framed certificates of membership. Special awards were given to Carl Anderson and Charles W. Williamson, who have been associated with the company for 40 years.

★ ★ ★

THE CONSOLIDATION INTO the Bullard Clark Company of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company with its three affiliated companies, the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Corporation of Charlotte, North Carolina, the Williamsville Buff Manufacturing

Company of Danielson and Jacobs Rubber Products, also of Danielson, was announced recently.

The Jacobs firms have been engaged in the manufacture of loom and spinning equipment for the production of yarn and fabrics for the past 80 years. The Williamsville Buff Division was organized in 1898, and manufacturers buff wheels for polishing metal, heavy machinery and hardware.

According to company officials the purpose of the consolidation is to give improved service to the textile industry by increasing production. Plans for more modern equipment and increased floor space are now in the blue print stage.

The new officers of the Bullard Clark Company are Edward J. Bullard, president and treasurer; B. T. Clark, executive vice president; J. D. Lodge, vice president and secretary; and J. E. Moe, vice president.



S. H. KIMMENS

S. H. KIMMENS, Controller of the Billings & Spencer Company, Hartford, was recently elected president of the Hartford Chapter of the Controllers Institute of America. Mr. Kimmens is also secretary of the Hartford Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, and a member of the Connecticut Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Others elected to office at the annual meeting held at the Indian Hill Country Club were: vice presidents, Louis H. Graham of the Fuller Brush Company, and Ernest J. Meuten of the Pratt & Whitney Division, United Aircraft Corp.; secretary, Gordon F. Gilmore, Whitney Chain and Manufacturing Company; treasurer, Charles L. Lord of the William L. Gilbert Clock Company.

DEALERS IN CORBIN PADLOCKS are being supplied with attractive new displays called the "AD-A-Display Padlock Merchandiser", designed so that different displays can be added in convenient arrangements to satisfy the requirements of any retail establishment.

The displays come in two sizes, 9" x 18" and 9" x 9", colorfully finished in bright red and white checkered design, and can be attached to shelving from any angle.



ONE OF THE THREE TYPES of Corbin Ad-A-Display Padlock Merchandisers now being supplied to distributors of Corbin padlocks by Corbin Cabinet Lock Division, American Hardware Corp., New Britain.

A FIVE-DAY TRAINING CONFERENCE in Industrial Experimentation will be offered by the Engineering School of Columbia University, New York, September 14-18, 1948. The course is intended to provide both formal and practical insight into fundamentally effective techniques for persons with a background of experience and at least one course in statistics, quality control, or the equivalent.

The subject matter of each day will be treated as a unit, the morning periods given over to the presentation

of formal principles and problems, while the afternoons will be conducted as clinic sessions, with specialists from industry as speakers.

The topics to be considered include the nature of problems in industrial experimentation; the role of control charts, correlation, analysis of variance and their interrelation in the design of experiment; assumptions underlying analysis of variance, one-way and two-way classifications; Latin squares, factorial designs, sequential methods. Also scheduled is a special session on computing machines at the Watson Scientific Computing Laboratories.

The fee for the conference, including all books and supplies and all lunches and dinners at the Men's Faculty Club is \$100. Further inquiries and requests for brochure and application may be addressed to Professor S. B. Littauer, Department of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

THE KAMAN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION'S accelerated test program relative to C.A.A. certification of its helicopters and work on a Navy development contract has resulted in the expansion of the flight test section of the Bradley Field concern.

Directing the activities of the group are William R. Murray and James F. McAvoy, Jr., recently appointed chief test pilot and assistant respectively, by C. H. Kaman, president. Both men are veterans of World War II, having served as pilots in the U. S. Navy.

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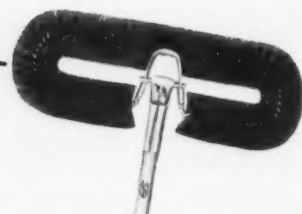
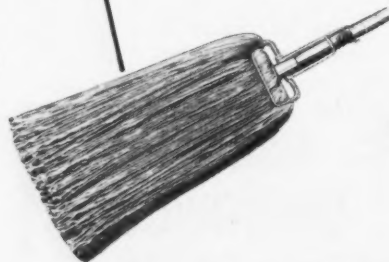
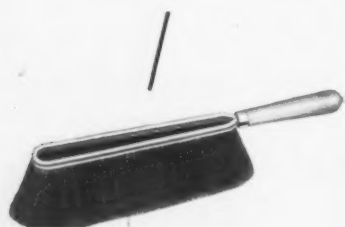
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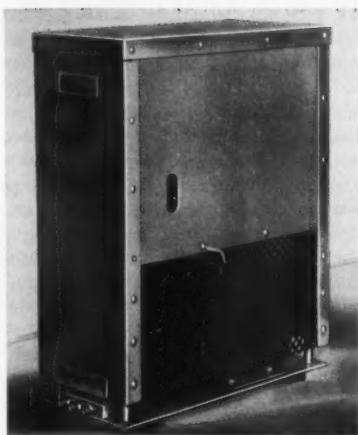


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THE NEW MULTI-VOLUME CARBONATOR which is being produced by Special Devices, Berlin.

ANOTHER NEW CONNECTICUT PRODUCT is the "Multi-Volume Carbonator", developed and manufactured by Special Devices, Inc., Berlin.

Completely automatic in operation and designed as a compact packaged unit, the carbonator delivers in excess of 40 gallons of carbonated water an hour with no measurable difference in carbon dioxide content between the first and last glass drawn.

Measuring 16" x 21" x 7", the carbonator has been designed for easy installation and automatic operation. Its maker has stressed the safety feature of its design, claiming that while the unit requires only 60 pounds pressure to operate at its greatest efficiency, the carbonating chamber is built to withstand pressures up to 650 pounds, but is protected against any possibility of reaching that pressure by a combination of a blow-off valve releasing at 100 pounds and a rupture valve releasing at 170 pounds.

★ ★ ★

TWENTY-EIGHT MAJOR NEW ENGLAND SUPPLIERS are sharing in the \$20 million postwar modernization program of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, now more than half completed at the plant of Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Worcester, it has been announced.

New England suppliers are furnishing a diversified list of products for the streamline equipment from coach seats, dining cars and sofas to modern radio and telephone equipment.

Connecticut firms listed as sharing in the program are: American Brass Company, Waterbury; Bridgeport

Chain Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport; Homer D. Bronson Company, Beacon Falls; Chase Brass & Copper Company, Waterbury; Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain; James L. Howard Company, Hartford; New Haven Copper Company, Seymour; Bostand Manufacturing Company, Milford; Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, New Haven; Stanley Works, New Britain; Tuttle and Bailey Company, New Britain; Vulcan Radiator, Hartford; and the Wiremold Company, Hartford.

★ ★ ★

AT THE HEIGHT OF LAWN-MOWING TIME, the mowing attachment of the "Sno-Mower", reported in a previous issue of **CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY** as a new Connecticut product, comes into focus.

A year-around implement of light, sturdy construction, the Sno-Mower's 28-inch reel type grass cutting unit is easily adapted in place of the snow removal unit.

The Sno-Mower was developed by



THE GRASS CUTTING attachment of the "Sno-Mower"—a product of the Gabb Manufacturing Co., East Hartford.

the Gabb Manufacturing Company of East Hartford. The company's founder, William J. Gabb, was engaged in the training of prospective military pilots at Brainard Field when a serious accident hospitalized him for many months. It was during his convalescence at home that he began manufacturing small machine parts on a small lathe.

Following the close of the war the company went into the production of the "Roadsaver", the function of which is to apply surface materials to streets

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and highways. Next came the development of two highly specialized aircraft engine maintenance tools, the "Accro-Matic" cylinder compression tester, and "Time-Rite", an engine timing instrument which is now recognized as the standard timing tool in the aircraft industry.

★ ★ ★

HOWARD R. CARLSON, general sales manager of the Hartford Gas Company, was elected president of the Hartford Sales Executive Club recently.

Other officers elected were: James F. Keating, first vice president; M. F. Williams, second vice president; Miss Florence G. Farrell, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Carlson has revealed that the club's activities during the coming year will be focused upon activities contributing to the advancement of scientific sales management.

★ ★ ★

JOHN F. REARDON, superintendent of the Grosvenordale Co., Inc., Grosvenordale, died recently at Day Kimball Hospital in Putnam.

He had been a member of the Thompson School Board, was a director of the Cargill Trust Company, Putnam and a member of the Southern New England Textile Club of Boston.

He leaves, besides his mother, his wife, five children, and a granddaughter.

Common Sense Government Economy and Taxation

(Continued from page 5)

come taxes, the 25% for capital gains

tax and an inadequate allowance for net capital losses incurred when risk capital is lost.

Since the close of the war, even with national income and employment at peak peacetime levels, wartime taxes are preventing us from regaining our pre-depression stride. It is imperative that we again have available venture capital to invest in American business enterprise. Unless it is forthcoming from private sources, our free American economy cannot exist, despite the many suggestions to the contrary that government should provide the lacking risk capital from the taxpayers' money.

Stringent government economy and debt reduction with an overhauling of our tax laws is a "must" if our free economy is to escape a plunge into totalitarianism. Senator Byrd and his Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, has already pointed the way to the billions that can be lopped off our federal government budget. Ex-president Hoover and his committee on reorganization of government departments can be depended on for good advice which will further assist the economy program. With respect to the job of overhauling our tax structure there are at least five important changes which seem desirable in order to re-establish the incentives required to start an adequate flow of risk capital to assure healthy progress under our free economic system. They are: (1) liberalization of the tax law with respect to the carrying forward and back of losses, (2) liberalization of depreciation allowances, (3) elimination of double taxation of corporate in-

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come, (4) reduction of corporation taxes, (5) lowering of surtax rates on individual incomes concurrently with a reduction in federal expenditures.

Despite the many men in public life and the many organizations interested in bringing down the cost of government, it will require the cooperation of all the people. The best way to assure the interest of the people in government economy and in the necessary changes in our tax laws to keep our industrial nation strong is to acquaint them with the facts, chiefly by personal contact with employees and representative groups in each community. We have been satisfied too long to leave the stage to false prophets whose twin doctrines of spending and scarcity will eventually destroy our freedoms. Let us make haste to tell the people the right side of the story of how common sense government economy and taxation made this country strong—and how that program must be re-inaugurated, after a 15 year lapse, if we are to remain a solvent nation of free people.

Bryant Celebrates 60th Anniversary

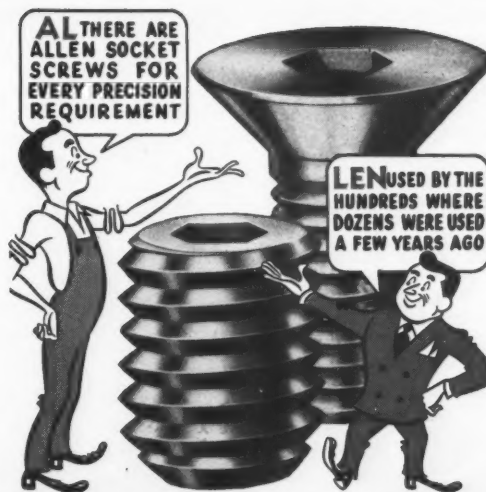
(Continued from page 7)

two and a half million soap dishes were made for the armed services and over 10,000,000 plastic liners for helmets were manufactured. The Wiring Device Division also played an important part in the war effort, supplying wiring devices for cantonments as well as wiring devices used on combat ships. One entire floor of the Wiring Device Division was equipped with new machinery, foreign to the manufacture of wiring devices, and electric torpedo control mechanisms were manufactured. These precision mechanisms had previously been made under United States Navy supervision.

Both the Plastics Division and the Wiring Device Division were awarded the Army-Navy "E" flags and the additional stars at the expiration of each period, until cessation of hostilities.

Post War Status

In 1947 a new building of 80,000 square feet was erected at the Plastics Division to provide a broader expansion in the plastics field, both for the Company's use and customer business. This building is modern in every re-



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spect and is rated among the largest and best in the country.

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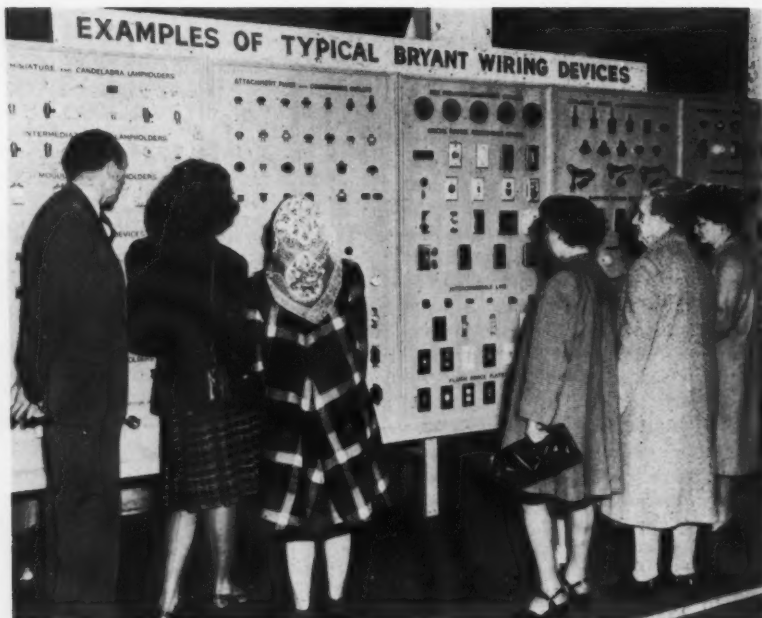
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VISITORS EXAMINE display boards showing some of the items manufactured by the company's Wiring Device Division.

vices and numerous plastic articles in two modern plants. From the little shop that in 1888 rented for \$16.00 a month, it has grown to occupy 675,000 square feet of manufacturing space. Offices and warehouses are located in Chicago and Los Angeles.

Of the working force of 2,000 employees, more than 225 have twenty years or more of service. Paid vacations, insurance and hospitalization are provided for employees.

The present officers of the Company are: Gwilym A. Price, President; Harry E. Seim, Vice President and General Manager; S. Booth, Treasurer and C. W. Pomeroy, Secretary.

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**Profit Sharing Works
At American Velvet**

(Continued from page 9)

ington. The union shop committee, headed by TWUA Local 110 (CIO) president Thomas E. Shackley, meets with management as occasion arises—usually in "Clarence's office", where the atmosphere has been known to wax rather warm as friendly battles are fought between union representatives and management. Every man is free to say what he wants to—and usually does! No man is penalized for his honest opinion on any subject. Both employees and employers have come to trust each other. Since 1939 each has learned to understand the other. There has not been a single case of outside arbitration since profit-sharing went into effect at American Velvet.

**Production Up, Relative Costs
Down**

There is no doubt that profit-sharing helped to keep the business in Stonington, to meet competition successfully, and to maintain a remarkably cooperative spirit among all personnel of A. Wimpfheimer & Bro., Inc. Profit-sharing has given employees a definite share in the success of the business, increased their activ-

ity, diminished waste and lessened the cost of supervision—perhaps because the incentive to produce more and better goods is common to all who know they have a definite share in the profits.

Some executives may consider 30% a large share of company earnings to be given employees. Mr. Wimpfheimer sees it differently however. He frankly admits that the plan gives him as well as his employees more money.

"The production incentive is there every day in the year," President Wimpfheimer says, "and every employee is as anxious to do a good job as I am to have him do it."

Another facet of management's interest in profit-sharing may be taxes. The government encourages the adoption of such plans and bears a substantial part of the cost.*³ This is important to most businesses for as long as taxes remain high.

At the time Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson awarded the Army-Navy "E" in 1945 he said: "I extend to you men and women of A. Wimpfheimer & Bro., Inc., my congratulations for accomplishing more than once seemed reasonable or possible . . ." That same year marked the company's anniversary: ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF VELVET, 1845-1945.

Employees and employers, 360 strong at Stonington, not only continue to achieve excellence of production due to the profit motive but they demonstrate daily a sincere interest in the business and the kind of realistic enterprise which means American democracy in practice.

³³ Fed. taxes paid are less due to allocation of profits before taxes are calculated. See *TAXES AND PROFIT SHARING PLANS* by George J. Laikin (Charles D. Spencer & Associates, Inc., 166 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.)

Young Men's Industrial Forum

(Continued from page 10)

The only other expense involved is that of the dinners served at each meeting. One dollar and thirty cents is charged. Of that amount \$1.25 goes toward cost of the individual's meal and five cents goes towards the dinner provided for the guest speaker.

Meetings are held every third week from October through May at the Y. M. C. A. They are held alternately on Monday and Tuesday evenings so that members who are taking evening

courses can attend at least every other session.

Speakers have been secured entirely from local industries. Once a subject has been decided upon a member of the group volunteers to sign up a speaker from his plant. The member also introduces the speaker to the group the evening the meeting is held. Following this plan two club members were able to meet and get to know for the first time the presidents of the plants in which they are employed.

The following subjects were among those covered last season: Objectives of Personnel Administration, Production Development, Work Simplification, Elements Involved in Writing A Labor Contract, Problems of Top Management and Tests for Worker Selection. One meeting was given over to a panel discussion by members of the group which was very successful and is the type of program which will be used more frequently during the coming season. The members also made a plant visitation at the range division of Landers, Frary & Clark.

Fifty-five members now belong to the group and there is a waiting list. The membership represents 17 plants and the jobs held by the members include production planner, internal auditor, foreman, draftsman, industrial services, metallurgist, time study engineer, project engineer, sales, laboratory engineer, advertising, tool designer, office supervisor, production control, cost estimating, and methods engineer.

In addition to the activities at the regular meetings the club was represented at the State "Y" Convention. Some of the members served as workers on the World Service Fund Campaign to which the club also made a donation.

Having run but one season it is too

early to draw many conclusions. It is felt, however, that the membership was expanded somewhat too rapidly and that some of the present members will drop out to be replaced by other young men. It is also felt that continued success depends upon strong lay leadership, programs of high calibre which will continue to attract the members and the selection for membership of young men who will fit naturally into the group.

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Factory Fire Prevention

(Continued from page 12)

Inside the truck there is an eight foot hook for use in breaking windows, tearing out sash, ripping down burning shades, cutting down exposed wiring which is overheated, or tearing down fabric, paper, or wood, which is on fire. Thus far we have had no occasion to use any of the tools outside of the fog nozzle. We have the usual $3\frac{1}{2}$ pound fire axe with a spike head, a 6 pound sledge hammer, 4 foot wrecking bar, 4 foot point bar and 4 foot pinch bar. We also have a 4 pound CO_2 fire extinguisher under cover which is to be used for all electrical fires around switchboards, control boxes, motors, generators, gasoline fires, or fires on electric trucks. These carbon dioxide extinguishers put out fires by lowering the temperature of the fire below the combustion point. They are also extremely handy in and about automobiles and motor trucks. We have one 10 pound CO_2 extinguisher on wheels located in our main garage on Woodbine Street for protective use on our motor trucks.

We also have in our fire trucks a steel miner's pick with 10 feet of chain attached to enable us to break into any door or partition behind which a fire may be blazing. This gives us an excellent purchase and with the chain sufficient manpower can be employed to tear down walls or doors to permit access for fire brigade equipment.

We have one cart with a 100 foot hose on a reel, three extinguishers in place of five, same types and size as the others, and with the other identical equipment. This truck was made several inches shorter than the standard trucks to permit access to the various floors, where larger equipment would be hindered by elevator size.

A salvage cart holding four 40 gallon cardboard barrels and painted red, contains sawdust, brooms, shovel and several waterproof canvas covers of various sizes to spread over machines and equipment underneath where a fire might be raging. This truck is also painted red and is part of the fire brigade equipment answering all alarms.

Another truck contains six 20' x 30' salvage covers in case of damage from sprinklers, breaking of water pipes, or damage to the roof permitting rain or snow to get in. This is

especially intended for the breakage of skylights, wherein severe damage can be suffered unless our property is promptly covered. We have eight fire houses with 200 feet of hose in each, hydrant nozzles, spanner, lantern and other equipment.

We hold one fire drill per month, place undetermined, with actual fire alarm being rung. The truck in the locality responds and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hose is used with water in each case. Where possible a clamp, which was designed to shut off the water at the nozzle, is used to permit the changing of nozzles with the pressure on, just as is operated in the municipal fire departments. Where possible we use Siamese connection to give more men an opportunity to handle both regular and fog nozzles.

Our average time, from the ringing of the fire alarm to the time water is actually applied on the fire, is from 2 to 3 minutes. This time has been noted favorably by Mr. Mulligan of The Travelers Insurance Company, Deputy Chief Thomas of the Hartford Fire Department, Chief Scully of the Hartford Fire Department and others.

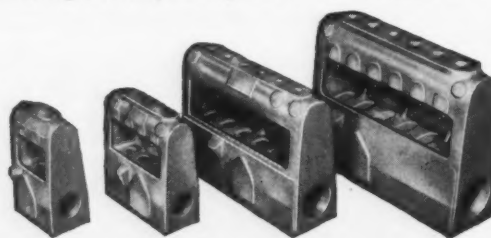
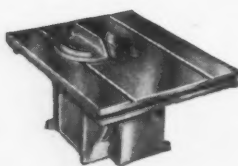
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is fire chief, R. J. Page, 1st assistant chief; J. M. Carlson, 2nd assistant chief and G. A. Schmidt, 3rd assistant chief.

Anything out of the ordinary noticed by the plant engineer, either as to speed of operation or efficiency in handling equipment at actual fires, the method of getting the equipment into the room and getting the smoke cleared out, are all subjects for critiques. From these we either revamp the operation or extend our instructions to correct those weaknesses. From these critiques our chiefs and the foremen of the carts receive their best instruction, being able to point out why certain things cannot be done in certain ways. A vote is then taken on the best method of operation. This check system has been in use for several years and works successfully. Everyone has an opportunity to present his ideas, and if they are worth considering, a trial is given. If that is successful, adoption of the idea follows.

New England Conference

(Continued from page 13)

relationships in occupational medicine, G. R. Fugal, personnel manager of the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, laid responsibility for the attitudes of employees at the door of management.

"Employee attitudes are conditioned by management," he asserted, and added that, "We ought to realize that we're in business to do some good for somebody—not just ourselves."

Sound principles of human engineering must be relied upon by management today to develop the latent possibilities of its production force, and this cannot be done merely by initiating higher pay scales, the personnel manager told his audience.

"You cannot buy enthusiasm, loyalty, devotion—you cannot buy hearts, and minds, and souls," he declared.

As discussant for the panel, Dr. Carl Peterson, secretary of the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association, accented the importance of human relations and its direct connection with industrial medicine. "I firmly believe," he said, "that the job of human relations is so comprehensive, so vast, that it is today's greatest challenge to industrial medicine." He expressed confidence that

the principles of sound relationships will in the next few years progress beyond all expectations, and that this period will bring management closer than ever before to industrial medicine.

The last speaker on the panel, Dr. Charles W. Goff, Hartford orthopedic surgeon, raised a provocative discussion when he declared that industrial nurses should "be seen but not heard." He stated that, while industrial physicians place high value upon the services of their nurses, sometimes a comment by a nurse is taken too literally by an employee-patient, and this creates difficulty in subsequent treatment by the physician. Dr. Goff also declared that "the weakest link" in the industrial production chain is the foreman trained only for production and not for the adjustment of employees to their work.

Strenuous exceptions to both statements were voiced by Robert T. Collins, personnel director of the New Departure Division of General Motors Corporation, Bristol. He stated that in his plant employees are assigned to their jobs directly from the personnel department, and that foremen are trained in this procedure, and also declared that industrial nurses, in his opinion, should be permitted to speak as freely as the situation demands in order to give proper patient care.

In his rebuttal, Dr. Goff said that the problems as he had stated them were largely applicable to smaller industries, that he could see how they might not apply to a large, more developed industry, but that this did not obviate the principles involved.

Other participants in the discussion were Dr. Donald V. Baker, medical director of Lever Brothers Company, and Conference vice-president; Mrs. Mary Delehanty, president of the American Association of Industrial Nurses; and Everett W. Martin, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and past president of the Connecticut Safety Society.

Speaking at the afternoon session on "The Training of Industrial Physicians and Nurses," Dr. Ronald F. Buchan, clinical director of Yale's Institute of Occupational Medicine and Hygiene, stressed the importance of "reasonable agreement" among industrial physicians concerning the scope of educational programs in this specialty.

Until such agreement exists, "educational centers will not hasten to institute these programs," he declared.

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He characterized the situation as one requiring more discipline and organization, and stated that the efforts of a few medical schools to establish departments of occupational medicine will prove of little worth unless other institutions follow suit.

Operating features of the Hartford Small Plant Medical Service were described by Dr. Robert L. Quimby, its director, and the afternoon session concluded with a discussion led by Dr. Stanley Sprague, medical director of the J. and L. Coats Company, Providence, R. I., and past president of the New England Conference.

The meeting was sponsored by the Industrial Health Committee of the State Medical Society. Dr. C. Frederick Yeager, committee chairman, presided at the morning and evening sessions with Dr. J. Robertson Knowles, of Boston, Conference president.

Guest sponsors included the Occupational Health Council of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, the Industrial Nursing Section of the Connecticut State Nurses' Association, and the Connecticut Safety Society. Dr. Crit Pharris, assistant medical director of the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, was chairman of the committee which planned the conference. Committee members were Dr. Albert S. Gray, director of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Connecticut State Department of Health; Dr. John N. Gallivan, medical director, United Aircraft Corporation; Dr. Ronald F. Buchan, Yale University School of Medicine; and Dr. Ellwood C. Weise, Bridgeport.

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FEDERAL LEGISLATION

By DANIEL B. BADGER

Attorney

The Selective Service Act of 1948

THE Selective Service Act of 1948 contains two sections of particular interest to industry. The first of these is the one entitled "Utilization of Industry", otherwise known as the "Plant Seizure" provision (section 18). The other is the section on re-employment rights (section 9).

Under section 18 the President may require a concern to give priority to a government order, and to furnish prescribed quantities and quality of materials within a prescribed time. The price for the material ordered under this provision is in the first instance to be negotiated between the government and the producer. If a price cannot be negotiated, however, the law states that "fair and just compensation" shall be paid. Certain conditions must exist, however, before these mandatory features can be applied:

(a) The President must first determine that it is in the interest of national security to obtain prompt delivery of certain material. In making the determination, the President must consult with and receive advice from the National Security Resources Board.

(b) The orders in question must be for materials, the procurement of which has been authorized by Congress *exclusively for the use of the Armed Forces* or of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(c) The concern with which the order is placed must have a plant or facility "capable" of producing such materials in the given quantities. A plant is deemed to meet this requirement if it is already producing such materials when the order is placed, or if the President, after consultation with the National Security Resources Board, determines that it can be readily converted to such production.

Two methods are provided in the section for enforcement of its compul-

sory features. If a producer refuses to execute the order according to its terms, the President may take possession of the plant or facility and operate it for the production of the necessary materials. In such event the government must pay a "fair and just" rental for the facility. In addition, any person or officer of a company who wilfully refuses to comply with a priority order is guilty of a felony and may be punished by fine up to \$50,000, or by three years' imprisonment, or both.

The foregoing provisions of the 1948 draft law do not differ materially from the comparable provisions of the 1940 law (section 9). There are, however, two additional provisions in the 1948 law which did not appear in the earlier one. One of these is a requirement that small business be granted a fair share of the orders placed under the procurement program. The term "small business" is defined to mean an independently owned and operated company, with not more than 500 employees, and which does not occupy a dominant position in its industry. This requirement is in such general terms as to have little practical significance.

The other provision extends the industry conscription principle to the steel producing companies, even though such companies may not themselves be engaged directly in a procurement contract. The President may require any steel producer to make the requisite amount of steel available to companies having orders for steel products. The consequences of refusal by a steel producer to comply with such an order are the same as in the case of companies producing directly for the government.

The reemployment rights of persons inducted into service under the new law (section 9) do not differ greatly from those which are currently in effect. A veteran is entitled to be restored to his old position, or a position of like seniority, status and pay, if he applies for it within 90 days from separation. Congress has also added here a clause, which does not appear in the 1940 law, declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the veteran should be restored in such manner as to give him the same status in his employment as he would have enjoyed had he not been called into the service. This clause is apparently intended to give the veteran the benefit of all pay increases and promotions which would have been accorded to him on the job, to the extent that these can be ascertained. This broad language does not, however, raise the troublesome questions involved in the original House version of the bill, which specifically required the employer to grant to the re-employed veteran all pay increases, promotions and accrued vacation wages which he would have received on the job. Furthermore, the 1948 law makes it clear that the obligation to re-employ does not exist if "the employer's circumstances have so changed as to

(Continued on page 40)

Die Heads

Taps

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NEVER BEFORE have two colliers of the "Seam" class been at the dock of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc. at the same time. The vessel on the left is the "Sewanee Seam" discharging a cargo of the finest New River coal for distribution throughout Connecticut. The vessel on the right is the "Sewell Seam" taking on Bunker "C" Fuel Oil from the tanks of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc.

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TRANSPORTATION

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ALL those manufacturing companies that own and operate their own trucks will welcome the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in docket MC96541, commonly known as the Lenoir Chair Company case, upholding its previous findings in the Woitishek Common Carrier Application case 42MCC193. In view of this decision, the "primary business test" remains as the controlling factor as to whether or not this type of operation is private, contract or common carriage. The original decision has been contested by the vari-

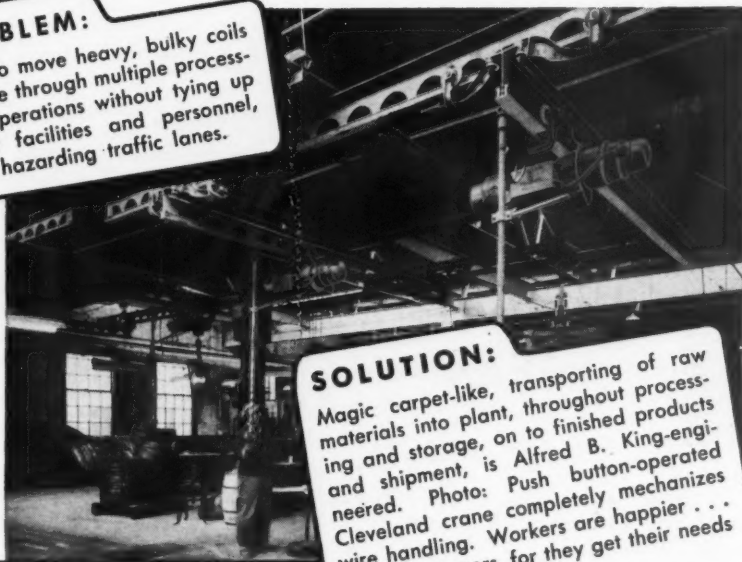
ous common and contract carrier interests on the basis that if a private carrier hauling its own merchandise charged the consignee or supplier with the standard transportation charges of the common or contract carrier, they were in effect making a profit on the operation and therefore should be subject to jurisdiction by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the same basis as their competitors. The Interstate Commerce Commission finds no merit in this contention on the principles announced in the Woitishek case.

While undoubtedly the amount of compensation received for transportation is important, it is not alone controlling. Each case must be decided upon the facts involved. The Lenoir case dealt with a furniture company that made it a practice to ship its furniture in its own trucks to various consignees and on return movements to bring back various materials and supplies. All furniture was sold on an F.O.B. origin basis and the customer was charged on the invoice for the transportation to destination at the same rate that would have been charged had shipment moved by rail or common motor carrier. The Commission found that the furniture company was primarily a furniture company and the transportation was merely incidental to and in furtherance of its primary business and was not performed with a purpose to profit from the transportation as such.

While the Commission stated that each case must be dealt with on its own merits, certainly this recent decision proves that the primary business test is controlling and should be upheld in any future cases that come before it.

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The Reed-Bulwinkle Bill

As previously stated in this column, the Reed-Bulwinkle bill S-110 was important and warranted favorable action in Congress. It was, therefore, a source of relief when Congress mustered sufficient votes in favor of the bill to override the Presidential veto and very gratifying to note that the entire Connecticut delegation voted for it. It is questionable whether many people had given due consideration to the ramification involved in this bill or the extreme disruption of freight rates that might have followed any action by the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

The present method of changing rates, most of which are handled through joint committees of the various carriers in the several territories, is to place them on a docket with ample publicity so that any interested shipper can come before the committee and present his side of the case. It also permits the various carriers to join together and issue agency tariffs containing the rates of all these carriers for through movements from origin to destination via the several lines.

It can readily be understood the chaos which would result if each carrier were forced to handle and publish rates individually. It would be extremely difficult for any single shipper to keep track of the rates on his own products to his own customers and virtually impossible to keep track of of the rates of his competitors. A situation of this nature could not help but produce many inequities in freight rates and thereby help to defeat the purpose for which the Interstate Commerce Commission was originally established.

Now that the law has been passed, the Commission will find it necessary to issue the rules under which these various committees will operate. Just what they will be or what form they will take or how they will be arrived at is impossible at this time to foretell. The Commission may deem the matter important enough to conduct ex parte proceedings in order to get the opinion of the shippers and carriers alike. In any event, it is gratifying to know that the traffic managers of the shipping public will not be faced with the impossible situation that undoubtedly would have arisen if Congress had not seen fit to override the veto.

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BUSINESS TIPS

from

School of Business Administration

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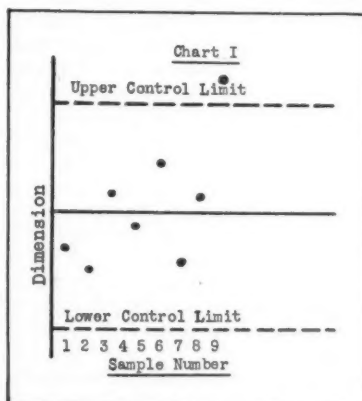
Statistical Quality Control *

What It Is—Statistical Quality Control is a scientific sampling technique for determining whether a given productive process or a given lot of produced units is probably satisfactory within the given tolerances. The foundation of the technique is mathematical probability theory. The primary tool of applying the technique is the so-called Shewhart Control Chart. Tables, based on probability theory, are available to facilitate the construction of the chart. Such a chart therefore can be constructed with only an elementary knowledge of the underlying theory. The chart can be used intelligently by the average machine operator who will follow only a few simple rules.

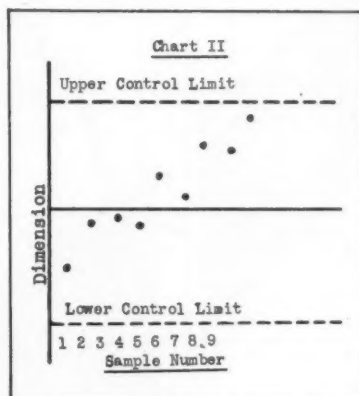
The first problem to be solved when installing such control is to discover the basic variability of the productive process. This is the variability in dimensions, weight, tensile strength, etc. which is due to a multitude of small causes which are too difficult and/or expensive to discover and eliminate. The chart is then constructed with this basic and permitted variability as a guide. There are two other guides also necessary to construct the chart: (1) the chances one is willing to take of making the wrong decisions, and (2) the size of the samples one is going to use. These guides must be considered simultaneously.

How It Works—Refer to the charts. Each chart has a central line, an upper control limit, and a lower control limit. (For some jobs errors in one direction may be relatively unimportant. In that case, the control limit in that direction may be much further from the central line than is the other limit, or it may be omitted entirely.) The band marked out by the two limits repre-

sents the basic variability. It represents the variability due to a multitude of causes which are difficult to identify and control. This variability is called chance variability, and it is analogous to the variability of playing cards as they are dealt during an honest game.



The results of the inspection tests of a sample of given size are plotted on the chart with reference to the



left-hand scale. If the plotted point is between the limits, it is assumed that the variability is due to *chance* and that it would be uneconomic to attempt to locate the cause of this variability. If the plotted point is outside the limits, it is assumed that the cause is probably not chance, and it would be economic to attempt to locate and eliminate this cause.

In Chart I the first seven samples are within the band. Hence the process is probably satisfactory, or "under control", to this point. The eighth sample is above the upper limit. Hence the process is now probably unsatisfactory, or "out of control".

Sometimes the successive samples will show an apparent trend, as in Chart II. Such a trend may be due to progressive tool wear. In such a case it is frequently possible to anticipate "lack of control". The process can then be adjusted before any significant amount of bad work is turned out.

What It Does—Many of the benefits which will result from the application of statistical quality control methods are rather general in their occurrence.

(Continued on page 37)

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BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

THE index of general business activity in Connecticut for May, reflecting the first decline in eight months, dropped off three percentage points to an estimated 45% above normal. All components of the index were down from April. Although still at a high level, the State index is now ten points below its position of a year ago. The National index, recovering the ground lost because of the coal strike last month, increased five points from the April level to an estimated 34% above normal, the same position it held in May, 1947.

The index of manhours worked was off fractionally in May to an estimated 60% above normal. Again as in April, average weekly wages paid to production workers in manufacturing were down reflecting a further fractional decline in the average number of hours worked per week.

The May index of employment in Connecticut factories fell one point to 43% above normal continuing within the narrow seven point range of the last eighteen months and now

stands only three percentage points below the level of a year ago.

According to a release from the State Department of Labor, the number of employees in Connecticut covered by the State unemployment insurance law totals around 640,000, an increase of about 247,000 over 1938 when statistics under this law were first available. The act covers employers with four or more workers engaged in private business but excludes agricultural workers, domestic help, and workers in non-profit scientific, literary, religious, and charitable institutions. Railroad workers are not included inasmuch as they are separately covered under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Employment in covered manufacturing industries increased sharply in the early war years and by 1943 the total was more than double that of 1938. The number of manufacturing workers then declined each year until June, 1946 when employment in this field tended to stabilize at about 400,000. The number of workers in non-manu-

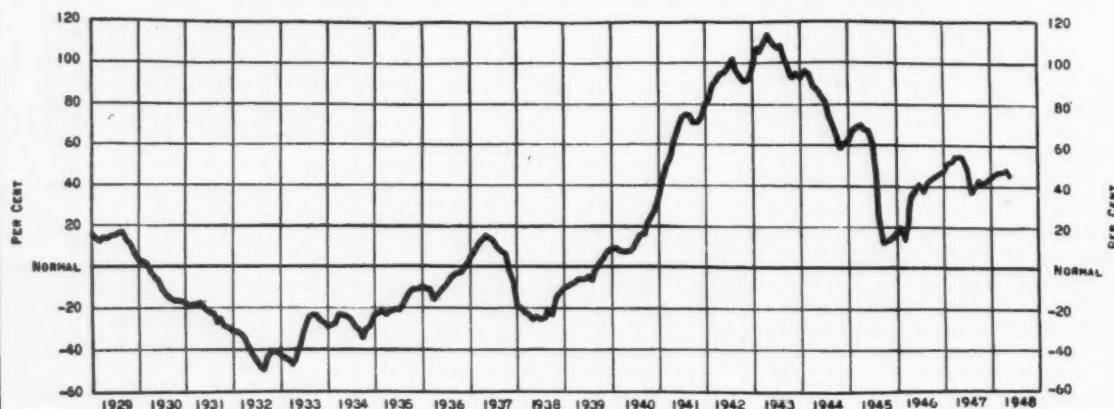
facturing establishments increased somewhat from 1938 to 1941, and while some decrease was recorded during the war period, at no point did the number fall below the 1938 level. At the end of the war non-manufacturing employment spurted up and now stands at an estimated 240,000 workers.

Freight shipments for the month of May in each of the eight originating cities were lower than for the month of April. Average daily shipments for the first five months this year are about 17% under those for the same period of 1947. After seasonal adjustment the index of freight shipments originating in eight Connecticut cities fell sixteen points in May to 26% above normal.

The May index of cotton mill activity was down two percentage points to an estimated 17% above normal, ten points above its position last year at this time. Although this index dropped off this month, its present position is higher than the average for the first four months of this year.

The index of construction activity in Connecticut fell off eight points in May to an estimated 33% above normal, four points above the same month of 1947. During the first four months of this year, the actual number of building permits issued declined approximately 10% and the number of square feet provided for in the building contracts awarded was about 11% less than for the corresponding months of last year. Despite this decrease in volume of construction the value of the new building permits rose nearly 36% in the same compa-

GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN CONNECTICUT COMPARED WITH NORMAL



able periods. This increase in construction value of course reflects the rise in building costs that has occurred during the year, but more significantly the higher values are accounted for by the fact that a larger proportion of new construction contracted for this year is in the non-residential field.

Since the break on the commodity markets early in February, the index of wholesale commodity prices compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has risen irregularly and by June 5 stood at 164.2 which is five points above the February low and only a little more than a point under the high of January 17. The index of consumer prices dropped off in February and March from the January level but rose again in the next two months and in May was at 170.5, over one point above the January position.

Business Tips

(Continued from page 35)

Some of these are discussed briefly below. Naturally there are many others which may occur under circumstances

which are peculiar to a given company.

It reduces inspection costs by reducing the amount of inspection. Even if 100% inspection were 100% efficient, which it isn't because of inspection errors, it would nevertheless be economically appropriate to reduce the amount of inspection to levels consistent with the realities involved. There is no more logic to taking smaller risks than appropriate than there is to taking larger risks than appropriate.

Of course, if the inspection test is destructive (such as testing for breaking strength), then it is not only logical to test by sample, but absolutely essential.

It improves inspection. The substitution of scientific sample inspection for 100% inspection emphasizes the importance of not making inspection mistakes. There is also the problem of inspection fatigue, which is more apt to occur under 100% inspection than under sample inspection.

It increases awareness of risks of any type of inspection. A Shewhart Control Chart must be constructed on the basis of some determined risk factor. The specific question of the desired risk is raised with management, and there is little danger of anyone's

getting the idea that it is possible to eliminate risks entirely, regardless of the type or amount of inspection. Mistakes will be made, but fortunately the probability of such mistakes can be approximately predetermined.

It promotes better co-ordination of the design, production, and inspection functions. All too frequently we find the performance of these functions at cross purposes. The engineers may design a product ignoring the basic variability of the materials, machines, and men available for production. The inspectors may inspect according to what they think the product should be, rather than what the engineers think it should be, or what the realities of the productive process say it is going to be.

Naturally, proper co-ordination of these functions can occur without statistical quality control methods. However, it is the experience of many who have installed statistical control that an improvement of co-ordination does take place. This is probably due to the stimulus to more precise and objective thinking about the mutual problems of creating an economically useful and profitable product.

It stimulates better relations with suppliers and customers. If you accept

(Continued on page 40)

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ACCOUNTING HINTS

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EXECUTIVES of many medium and large sized manufacturing companies are doubtless familiar with a somewhat technical statement that is submitted by many independent accountants in the narrative sections of the annual detailed, or "long-form" auditor's report. This statement is generally described as a "statement of sources and application of funds", or "statement of source and disposition of funds". Its purpose is to disclose the inflow and outflow of cash

during the period of operations covered by the report, and to identify the specific sources of the inflow as well as the specific expenditures accounting for the outflow, the difference between inflow and outflow representing the net change in working capital, or current position, during the period. By working capital is meant, of course, the excess of current assets over current liabilities, often designated as net current assets. Since, by its nature, the statement of sources and application

of funds reflects changes during the accounting period in the component items or groups of items appearing in the balance sheet, the statement may well be described as a statement of changes in financial position.

There are various forms in which such a statement may be prepared and it is regrettable that the particular form adopted may fail from lack of conciseness or clarity to achieve its primary purpose of imparting information to management in understandable form. It is believed that lack of clarity is caused most frequently by adopting net income or net profit after all taxes and charges, rather than operating profit, as the starting point for preparation of the statement. By operating profit is meant profit from operations before other income additions and deductions and before Federal income taxes.

By way of illustration, it will be assumed that the following figures represent condensed comparative balance sheets at the beginning and end of a year (arranged to show the working capital position), and a condensed profit and loss statement for the year:

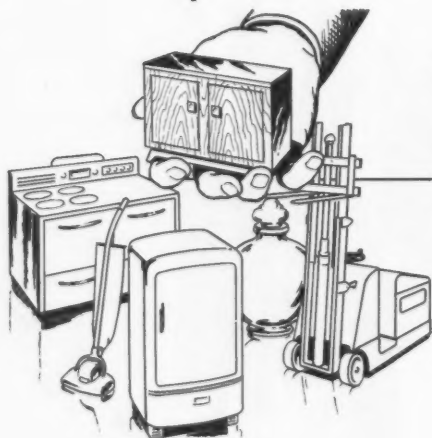
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Comparative Balance Sheets

ASSETS	December 31,	January 1,	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets	\$ 582,250	\$ 430,000	\$ 152,250
Current liabilities	220,500	200,000	20,500
Working capital	\$ 361,750	\$ 230,000	\$ 131,750
Add:			
Fixed assets	\$1,500,000	\$1,475,000	\$ 25,000
Less—Reserves for depreciation	600,000	482,500	117,500
	\$ 900,000	\$ 992,500	(\$ 92,500)
Prepaid accounts and deferred charges	32,000	23,000	9,000
	\$ 932,000	\$1,015,500	(\$ 83,500)
	1,293,750	1,245,500	48,250
Deduct:			
Long-term debt	150,000	175,000	25,000
Capital stock and surplus	\$1,143,750	\$1,070,500	\$ 73,250

Profit and Loss Statement

Operating Profit	\$101,125
Other Income:	
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	\$15,000
Purchase discounts	7,000
	\$123,125
Other Deductions:	
Interest on long-term debt	8,125
	\$115,000
Provision for Federal income taxes	41,750
Net profit for the year	\$ 73,250
To supplement the above figures, it will be assumed that the following changes in fixed assets and depreciation reserves have occurred during the year:	
Annual provision for depreciation	\$147,500
Fixed assets disposed of:	
Proceeds	\$ 60,000
Cost \$75,000, less accrued depreciation \$30,000	45,000
Profit on disposal	\$ 15,000
Cost of additions to fixed assets	\$100,000
From the foregoing figures the following statement of changes in financial position may be prepared:	
Funds provided:	
Operating profit	\$101,125
Add—Charges included above not requiring cash outlay—annual provision for depreciation	147,500
Total funds provided from operations	\$248,625
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	60,000
Purchase discounts	7,000
Total funds provided	\$315,625
Application of funds:	
Acquisitions of fixed assets	\$100,000
Payments on long-term debt—	
Principal	25,000
Interest	8,125
Federal income taxes	41,750
Increase in prepaid accounts and deferred charges	9,000
	183,875
Balance, representing net increase in working capital	\$131,750

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The following statement differs in form but is based on the same figures from which the preceding statement was prepared. Although coming down to the same net increase in working capital, the statement in this form lacks clarity and imparts substantially less information:

Funds provided:			
Net profit for the year	\$ 73,250		
Add—Charges included above not requiring cash outlay—annual provision for depreciation	147,500		
Total funds provided from operations		\$220,750	
Net book value of fixed assets disposed of		45,000	
Total funds provided		\$265,750	
Application of funds:			
Acquisitions of fixed assets	\$100,000		
Payments on long-term debt	25,000		
Increase in prepaid accounts and deferred charges	9,000	134,000	
Balance, representing net increase in working capital		\$131,750	

By comparison of the two statements it will be seen that the use of operating profit rather than net profit as the starting point produces clarity although, perhaps, at the expense of conciseness. On the other hand, conciseness without clarity would appear to serve little purpose.

A statement of changes in financial position, prepared in understandable form, presents highly useful and sig-

nificant information—far too valuable for study only at yearly intervals. It is a tool that may well be employed by management from month to month during the course of the year in order to obtain the answer to that recurring question, "We've made profits, but what happened to the money?"

In conclusion, it should be noted that the usual emphasis in Statistical Quality Control is on guarding against the production of poor quality. The productive process is stopped when it appears that the process is probably producing too high a proportion of inferior units. It is commonly stated that "one cannot inspect quality into a product." A word of caution should be stated however. While it is true that one cannot change the quality of a given unit by inspecting it, it is also true that one can change the quality of a given lot by inspecting out the inferior units. One should always keep in mind that sometimes it may be more economical to produce with a relatively high proportion of inferior product and inspect out some of the inferior units than it would be to improve the productive process sufficiently to reduce the proportion of produced inferior units to the desired levels.

* This month's contribution was prepared by Frederick A. Ekblad, Assistant Professor of Business Statistics.

Business Tips

(Continued from page 37)

or reject the product of a supplier, or require specifications for the product, which are in accord with statistical standards objectively applied, you are in a good position to build cordial and mutually advantageous relations with the supplier. The same is true for dealings with customers.

It stimulates healthy "competition in workmanship" among operators. An integral part of successful quality control is to localize the cause of inferior quality. Thus it is usually desirable to identify units of the product by process, by machine, by worker, by source of material, etc. Each worker may have his own chart for him and for all to see. Many workers like to do better than their fellows, hence the stimulus to competition.

Some have discovered that the strategic use of colors on the charts has been a boon to greater efficiency, even if the charts served no other purpose than to make the workers conscious of quality.

The charts also serve to control excessive stoppage of machines for adjustments which were actually unnecessary or at least premature.

Federal Legislation

(Continued from page 31)

make it impossible or unreasonable to do so".

There has been written into the new law a clarification of super-seniority rights, which follows the court interpretation developed under the present law. This means that if two or more persons are entitled to be restored to the same job, the one who left the job first has the prior right. Also, reemployment rights do not attach to a temporary position, so that an employer can always avoid the necessity of reemploying more than the original number of employee's by classifying any position left vacant by an inductee as "temporary" thereafter.

There is one important procedural difference between the 1940 and 1948 laws. Under the old law, the Director of Selective Service was designated as the agent to assist veterans in regaining their old jobs. This function is now permanently transferred to the Secretary of Labor, who has also been administering the reemployment of World War II veterans since the Selective Service agency was abolished.

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Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Bakery Ovens		Blake & Johnson Co The (nuts, machine screws, bolts, stove)	Waterville
Air Compressors		American Machine & Foundry Co	New Haven	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Middale
Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford	Balls		O K Tool Co Inc The (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton
Air Conditioning		Albott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	Bonderizing	
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (forced air heating units oil fired)	South Norwalk	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum)	Hartford	Claireglow Mfg Company	Portland
Aircraft		Kilian Steel Ball Corp The	Hartford	Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
Chance Vought Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (airplanes)	Stratford	Albott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	Box Board	
Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters)	Bridgeport	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling)	Hartford	Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The	Manchester
Aircraft Accessories		Bathroom Accessories		National Folding Box Co Inc	New Haven
Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek plugs)	West Hartford	Autoyre Company The	Oakville	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seatings)	Bantam	Charles Parker Co The	Meriden	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
Aircraft Electrical Testing Equipment		Bath Tubs		Robert Gair Co	Portland
United Advertising Corp, Electrical Division	New Haven	Dextone Company	New Haven	Boxes	
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		Bearings		Claireglow Mfg Company (metal)	Portland
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division	Rentschler Field East Hartford	Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Connecticut Container Corporation (corrugated shipping containers and interiors)	Wallingford
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding)	Manchester
Aircraft Tubes		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes)	Durham
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Bellows		Robert Gair Co (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers)	Portland
Air Ducts		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic)	Bridgeport	Boxes & Crates	
Wiremold Co The (Retractable)	Hartford	Bellows Assemblies		City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
Airplanes		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Boxes—Paper—Folding	
Chance-Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	Bellows Shaft Seal Assemblies		Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich
Aluminum Castings		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The	Naugatuck	Bells		Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The	East Hampton
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	M S Dowd Carton Co	Groton
Aluminum Forgings		Gong Bell Co The	East Hampton	National Folding Box Co Inc (paper folding)	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	Gaynor Electric Company Inc (and buzzers)	Bridgeport	New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven
Aluminum Goods		N N Hill Brass Co The	East Hampton	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Belt Fasteners		Robert Gair Co	Portland
Aluminum Ingots		Bristol Company The	Waterbury	S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook
Lapides Metals Corp	New Haven	Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning)	Unionville	Warner Brothers Company The	Bridgeport
Aluminum Lasts		Beltling		Boxes—Paper—Setup	
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Thames Belting Co The	Norwich	Strouse Adler Company The	New Haven
Ammunition		Charles Parker Co The (piano)	Meriden	Brake Cables	
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Bends—Pipe or Tube		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven	National Pipe Bending Co The	160 River St New Haven	Brake Linings	
Anodizing		Bent Tubing		Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
Apparel Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted		Bicycle Coaster Brakes		Brake Service Parts	
Broad Brook Company	Broad Brook	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Artificial Leather		Bicycle Sundries		Brass and Bronze	
Permatex Fabrics Corp The	Jewett City	Colonial Board Company	Manchester	American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Biological Products		Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
Asbestos		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks)	Middletown	Blackening Salts for Metals		Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Asbestos & Rubber Packing		Blades		Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (hack saw and band saw)	Hartford	Brass & Bronze Ingot Metal	
Assemblies—Small		Blankets—Automatic		Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Brass Goods	
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Finishing		Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares)	Milford
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Glasco Finishing Co The	Glasco	Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
Auto Cable Housing		United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics)	Norwich	Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) (small sheet metal parts)	Waterbury
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	Blocks		Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
Automatic Control Instruments		Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	Brass Mill Products	
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	Blower Fans		Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Automobile Accessories		Colonial Blower Company	Plainville	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories)	Fairfield	Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford	Brass Stencils—Interchangeable	
Automotive Friction Fabrics				Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415, Forestville	
Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown			Brass Wall Plates	
				Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport (Advt.)

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Brick—Building
Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain

Bricks—Fire
Howard Company New Haven

Bright Wire Goods
Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C. H. Hooks) New Haven

Broaching
American Standard Co Plantsville
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Brooms—Brushes
Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

Buckles
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dec Rings) Bridgeport
Hawie Mfg Co The Bridgeport
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap) Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Buffing & Polishing Compositions
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Lea Mfg Co Waterbury

Buffing Wheels
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The Danielson

Buttons
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
L C White Company The Waterbury
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington

Patent Button Co The
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Cabinets
Charles Parker Co The (medicine) Meriden

Cabinet Work
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Cable—Asbestos Insulated
Rockbestos Products Corp New Haven

Cable—BX Armored
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cable—Nonmetallic Sheathed
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cable—Service Entrance
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cages
Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven

Cams
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury

Canvas Products
F B Skiff Inc Hartford

Capacitors
Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic

Card Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

Carpenter's Tools
Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises) New Haven

Carpets and Rugs
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville

Carpet Lining
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Casket Trimmings
Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The Bridgeport

Casters
Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) Bridgeport

Casters—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Castings
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden
Charles Parker Co The (gray iron) Meriden
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, Z metal and alloy) Naugatuck
Gillette-Vibber The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock) New London
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum) Naugatuck
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) Branford
McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron) New Haven
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) 688 Third Ave West Haven
Philbrick-Roth & Spencer Inc (gray iron) Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze) Waterbury 91
Sessions Foundry Co The (gray iron) Bristol
Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel) New Britain

Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & sash weights) Waterbury
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass) Middletown

Castings—Permanent Mould
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum) Meriden

Centrifugal Blower Wheels
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

Chain
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

Chain—Welded and Weldless
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Chain—Bead
Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport

Chartered Coach Service
Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty) New Haven

Chemicals
American Cynamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Edcan Laboratories South Norwalk
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Chemicals—Agricultural
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed killers) Naugatuck

Chemicals—Aromatic
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Cherries
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook

Chromium Plating
Chromium Corp of America Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The Shelton
Nutmeg Chrome Corporation Hartford

Chucks
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

Chucks & Face Plate Jaws
Union Mfg Co New Britain

Chucks—Power Operated
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

Clay
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) New Haven

Cleansing Compounds
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Clock Mechanisms
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Clocks
E Ingraham Co The Bristol
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Clocks—Alarm
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Clocks—Alarm and Watch Co The (spring & electric) New Haven

William L Gilbert Clock Corporation The Winsted

Clocks—Automatic Cooking
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Clutches
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

Clutch Facings
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Clutch—Friction
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic) Bridgeport

Coffee Makers
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Colls—Pipe or Tube
National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven

Comfortables
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Commercial Heat Treating
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard St West Haven

Communication Equipment
Airadio Incorporated (aircraft, marine, intra-facility) Stamford

Compressors
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas) South Norwalk

Concrete Products
Plasticrete Corp Hamden

Condensers
Airadio Incorporated (variable) Stamford

Cones
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Consulting Engineers
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Contract Machining
Malleable Iron Fittings Company Branford

Contract Manufacturers
Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications) Durham
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Metal Parts and Assemblies) Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Controllers
Bristol Company The Waterbury
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Conveyor Systems
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Copper
American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods tubes) Waterbury
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet) Bristol
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire, tube) Waterbury
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

Copper Sheets
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

Copper Shingles
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

Copper Water Tube
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

Cords—Asbestos
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Braided
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Heater
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cords—Portable
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cord Sets
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Cork Cots
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Corrugated Box Manufacturers
Connecticut Container Corporation Wallingford

Danbury Square Box Co The Danbury

Corrugated Shipping Cases
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland

D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

Cosmetic Containers
Eyelet Specialty Co The Waterbury

Cosmetics
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury
Northam Warren Corporation Stamford

Cotton Batting & Jute Batting
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Cotton Yarn
Floyd Cranska Co The Moosup

Counting Devices
Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

Cut Stone
Dextone Co The New Haven

Cutters
American Standard Co (special) Plantsville
Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) New Haven
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton
Standard Machinery Co The (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic

Delayed Action Mechanism
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

Dental Gold Alloys
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Dental Gold Alloys
J M Ney Company The Hartford

Diamonds—Industrial
Diamond Tool and Die Works Hartford

Dictating Machines
Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Soundsciber Corporation The New Haven

Die & Tool Makers
Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

Die Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

Die Casting Dies
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester
Parker Stamp Works Inc The Hartford
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The Derby

Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc)
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Die-Heads—Self Opening
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

Dies
American Stapdard Co Plantsville
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The 141 Brewery St New Haven

Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics and die castings) Hartford

Dies and Die Sinking
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire

Dish Washing Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Disk Harrows
Orkil Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division Higganum

Displays
Sawyer Display Corp Stamford
(Advt)

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Door Closers
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Dowel Pins
Allen Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Drafting Accessories
Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford

Draperies
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Drilling Machines
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive) Hartford

Drop Forgings
Atwater Mfg Co Plantsville
Blakeslee Forging Co The Plantsville
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The Bridgeport
Capewell Mfg Company Hartford
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Druggists' Rubber Sundries
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Dust Collecting Systems
Connecticut Blower Company Plainville

Edged Tools
Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville

Elastic Webbing
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Electric Appliances
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Silex Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford

Electric Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Circuit Breakers
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electric-Commutators & Segments
Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors) Ansonia

Electric Cord & Cord Sets
Accurate Insulated Wire Corp New Haven

Electric Cords
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Eye Control
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

Electric Fixture Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Hand Irons
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durability") Winsted

Electric Insulation
Case Brothers Inc Manchester
Rogers Corporation The Manchester

Electric Knife Switches
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Electric Panel Boards
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electric Safety Switches
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electric Signs
United Advertising Corp New Haven

Electric Specialties
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

Electric Time Controls
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Electric Timepieces
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (automobile and alarm) New Haven

Electric Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electrical Circuit Breakers
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford

Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties
Gillette-Vibber Company The New London

Electrical Control Apparatus
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electrical Goods
A C Gilbert Co New Haven

Electrical Motors
U S Electrical Motors Inc Milford

Electrical Recorders
Bristol Co The Waterbury

Electrical Relays and Controls
Allied Control Co Plantsville

Electronic Equipment
Airadio Incorporated Stamford

Electronics
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc Hartford
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

Electroplating
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford

Waterbury Plating Company
Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies Waterbury
Enthone Inc New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Electrotypes
W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes) New Haven

Elevators
Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight) New Haven
General Elevator Service Co Hartford

Enameling
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including wrinkle finishes) Hartford

Waterbury Plating Company
Enameling and Finishing Waterbury

Clairglow Mfg Co
Engines Portland

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div
United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) East Hartford
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport

Envelopes
Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford
United States Envelope Company, Division Hartford

Exhibits
Sawyer Display Corp Stamford

Extractors—Tap
Walton Company The West Hartford

Eyeteles
L C White Company The Waterbury
Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Fans—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Fasteners—Slide & Snap
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Snap) Waterbury 91

Felt
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) Middletown

Felt—All Purpose
American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant) Glenville
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Ferrules
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Fibre Board
Case Brothers Inc Manchester
C H Norton Co The North Westchester
Rogers Corporation (Specialty) Manchester

File Cards
Standard Card Clothing Co The Stafford Springs

Film Spools
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc Milford

Finger Nail Clippers
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Firearms
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Fire Hose
Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook

Fireplace Goods
American Windshield & Specialty Co The 881 Boston Post Road Milford
John P Smith Co The (screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Fireproof Floor Joists
Dextone Co The New Haven

Fireworks
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford

Fishing Tackle
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines) East Hampton
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines) Bristol
Jim Harvey Div Local Industries Inc (nets, lures) Lakeville

Flashlights
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Flashlights and Radio Batteries
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Floor & Ceiling Plates
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The New Britain
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

Fluorescent Lighting Equipment
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Food Mixers—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Forgings
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous) Waterbury 91

Foundries
Sessions Foundry Co The (iron) Bristol
Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel) New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) Middletown

Foundry Riddles
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Furnaces
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel) Southport

Norwalk Airconditioning Corp
The (warm air oil fired) South Norwalk

W S Rockwell Company
(Industrial) Fairfield

Furnace Linings
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

Furniture Pads
Gilman Brothers Company The Gilman

Fuse Blocks
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

Fuses—Plug and Cartridge
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Gage Blocks
Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide and steel) Stamford

Galvanizing
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Galvanizing & Electrical Plating
Gillette-Vibber Co The New London

Gaskets
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport

Gauges
American Standard Co Plantsville
Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury
Fonda Gage Company (special) Stamford
Helicoid Gage Division American Cable Co Inc Chain & Bridgeport
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Gears and Gear Cutting
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Glass and China
Rockwell Silver Co The (silver decorated) Meriden

Glass Blowing
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Glass Coffee Makers
Silex Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford

Glass Cutters
Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Fareastville

Glass Processing
Woodbury Glass Company Inc Box 8 East Hartford

Golf Equipment
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol

Governors
Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating, centrifugal, hydraulic) Portland

Greeting Cards
A D Steinback & Sons Inc New Haven

Grinding
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surfaces, internal and special) 19 Staples St Bridgeport
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford

Grinding Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury

Grommets
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and zinc) Waterbury

Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screw drivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets) Southington
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Bit braces, chisels, dividers, draw knives, hammers, pliers, squares, snips, wrenches) Southington (Advt.)

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Hardware
 Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport
 P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp (Builders) New Britain
 Sargent & Company New Haven
 Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (builders) Stamford

Hardware—Marine & Bus
 Rostand Mfg Co The Milford

Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
 Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
 J H Sessions & Son Bristol
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Hat Machinery
 Doran Bros Inc Danbury

Health, Surgical & Orthopedic Supports
 Berger Brothers Hardware The (custom made for back, breast and abdomen) New Haven

Heat Treating
 A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven
 Bennett Metal Treating Co The Elmwood
 1945 New Britain Ave Shelton
 Driscoll Wire Company The
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co New Britain
 Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The Hartford
 296 Homestead Ave

Heat-Treating Equipment
 A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant)
 Autoyre Company The Oakville
 Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial) Hartford
 296 Homestead Ave
 Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Heat Treating Salts and Compounds
 A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven
 Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

Heating Apparatus
 Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and heating devices) Meriden

Heavy Chemicals
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil) Naugatuck

Hex-Socket Screws
 Bristol Company The Waterbury

Highway Guard Rail Hardware
 Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Hinges
 Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

Hobs and Hobbings
 ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester

Holsts and Trolleys
 Union Mfg Company New Britain

Home Laundry Equipment
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Hose Supporter Trimmings
 Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

Hospital Signal Systems
 Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Hot Water Heaters
 Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

Hydraulic Brake Fluids
 Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

Industrial Finishes
 Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
 Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Industrial and Marking Tapes
 Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Industrial Refrigeration
 Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division (Specialists) Terryville

Infra-Red Equipment
 Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Insecticides
 American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury
 Darworth Incorporated ("Coracide" BDT Dispenser) Simsbury

Insecticide Bomb
 Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer*a*sol) Bridgeport

Insulated Wire Cords & Cable
 Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The Seymour

Instruments
 Bristol Company The Waterbury
 J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven

Insulation
 Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman

Insulating Refractories
 Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

Inter-Communications Equipment
 Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Ironing Machines—Electric
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Jacquard
 Case Brothers Inc Manchester

Japanning
 J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Jig Borer
 Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

Jig Boring
 American Standard Co Plantsville
 Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

Jig Grinder
 Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

Jigs and Fixtures
 American Standard Co Plantsville

Jointing
 Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet) Bridgeport

Key Blanks
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
 Graham Mfg Co The Derby
 Sargent & Company New Haven
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Labels
 J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck

Label Moisteners
 Better Packages Inc Shelton

Laboratory Equipment
 Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division Terryville
 Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

Laboratory Supplies
 Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels
 Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
 Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Ladders
 A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven

Lampholders—Incandescent and Fluorescent
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lamp Shades
 Verplex Company The Essex

Lathes
 Bullard Company The (vertical turret cutmaster and Multi-Au-Matic, vertical multi-spindle) Bridgeport

Leather
 Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury
 Geo A Shepard & Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede) Bethel

Leather Dog Furnishings
 Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Leather Goods Trimmings
 G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

Leather, Mechanical
 Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc.) Middletown

Letterheads
 Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven

Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent
 General Electric Company Norfolk

Lights—Trouble
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lighting Equipment
 Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden

Lightning Protection
 Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Lithography
 Edward H Brown Hartford & New Haven
 Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
 New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

Locks—Banks
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Builders
 P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
 Sargent & Company New Haven
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Cabinet
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
 Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Special Purpose
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Locks—Trunk
 Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Locks—Zipper
 Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Loom—Non-Metallic
 Wiremold Company The Hartford

Luggage Fabric
 Falls Company The Norwich

Lumber & Millwork Products
 City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport

Machinery
 Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special) Hartford
 Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping) Bridgeport
 Hallden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston

Machinery (Continued)
 Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Machines & tools for sheet metal fabrication—manually & power operated) Southington
 Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders) Mystic
 Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington

Machine Bases
 State Welding Co The (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings) Hartford

Machine Work
 Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford
 Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
 Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) Hartford
 National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job) Hartford
 Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford

Machines
 Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
 Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington

Machines—Automatic
 A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport

Machines—Automatic Chucking
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain

Machines—Automatic Screw
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain

Machines—Forming
 A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport

Machines—Paper Ruling
 John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk

Machines—Precision Boring
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co New Britain

Machines—Slotting
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head) Waterbury

Machines—Thread Rolling
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machines—Well Drilling
 Consolidated Industries West Cheshire

Machinery—Bolt and Nut
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery—Cold Heading
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders
 Botwinik Brothers New Haven
 J L Lucas and Son Fairfield

Machinery—Metal-Working
 Bristol Metal-working Equipment Hartford
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery—Nut
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) Waterbury

Machinery—Screw and Rivet
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Machinery—Wire Drawing
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Mail Boxes, Apartment & Residential
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Mailing Machines
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Manganese Bronze Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company Bridgeport
Marine Engines
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) Fairfield
Lathrop Engine Co The Mystic
Marine Equipment
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Marine Reverse Gears
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven
Marking Devices
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford
Matrices
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven
Mattresses
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury
Mechanical Assemblies—Small
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford
Mechanical Specialties
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven
Mechanics Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport
Metal Cleaners
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury
Metal Cleaning Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Metal Finishes
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
Metal Finishing
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury
Metal Goods
Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) Waterbury
Metallizing
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden
Metal Novelties
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Metal Products
State Welding Company The Hartford
Metal Products—Stampings
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Made-to-Order) Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Metal Specialties
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Metal Stampings
Autoyre Co The (Small) Oakville
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Greist Mfg Co The 503 Blake St New Haven
Hayes Metal Stampings Inc Hartford
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications) Middletown
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, copper and steel) Waterbury
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Saling Manufacturing Company Unionville
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Stanley Works The New Britain
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Verplex Company The (Contract) Essex
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Meters—Gas
Sprague Meter Company Bridgeport
Microscope—Measuring
Lundberg Engineering Company Hartford
Milk Bottle Carriers
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Millwork
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford
Millboard
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (asbestos) Bridgeport
Milling Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury
Mill Supplies
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Minute Minders
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Mixing Equipment
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven
Monuments
Beij & Williams Co The Hartford
Motor Switches
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport
Moulded Plastic Products
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown
Mouldings
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front) Hamden
Moulds
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) New Haven
114 Brewery St New Haven
Lundberg Engineering Company (plastic) Hartford
Parker Stamps Works Inc The (compression, injection & transfer for plastics) Hartford
Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals) Bristol
Napper Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs
Nickel Anodes
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Nickel Silver
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Nickel Silver Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport
Night Latches
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Non-ferrous Metal Castings
Miller Company The Meriden
Nuts, Bolts and Washers
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Office Equipment
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford
Offset Printing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven
Oil Burners
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (domestic) Branford
Miller Company The (domestic) Meriden
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial) Stamford
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The Hartford
1477 Park St Hartford
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield
Oil Burner Wick
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport
Oil Tanks
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30 M gals., underwriters above and under ground) South Norwalk
Oilives
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook
Outlets—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Ovens
American Machine & Foundry Co New Haven
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield
Package Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton
Packing
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport
Padlocks
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Painting—Infra Red Baking
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Paints and Enamels
Staminite Corp The New Haven
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The Meriden
Panta
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser) Bridgeport
Paperboard
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville

Paper Boxes
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich
National Folding Box Co Inc (folding) New Haven
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville
Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup
Bridgeport Paper Box Company Bridgeport
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford
Warner Brothers Company The Bridgeport
Paper Clips
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Paper Tubes and Cores
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Parallel Tubes
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Parkerizing
Claireglow Mfg Company Portland
Passenger Transportation
Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban) New Haven
Pet Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven
Pharmaceutical Specialties
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton
Phosphor Bronze
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Phosphor Bronze Ingots
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport
Photographic Equipment
Kalart Company Inc Stamford
Photo Reproduction
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven
Piano Repairs
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action) Ivoryton
Piano Supplies
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates) Ivoryton
Pickles
Goodman Brothers Meriden
Pin Up Lamps
Verplex Company The Essex
Pipe
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport
Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper) Waterbury
Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven
Pipe Fittings
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Pipe Plugs
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk) West Hartford
Plastics
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck
Plastic Buttons
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Plastic Film Printing
Glasgo Finishing Co The Glasgo
Plastic Gems
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Plastic Molders
General Electric Company Meriden
Plastic—Moulders
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Conn Plastics Waterbury
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford
Watertown Mfg Co The Watertown
Waterbury Companies Co Waterbury
Plastics—Moulds & Dies
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics) Hartford
Plasticrete Bloc
Plasticrete Corp Hamden
Plates—Switch
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Platers
Christie Plating Co Groton
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Plainville Electro Plating Co The Plainville
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only) Derby
Platers—Chrome
Hartford Chrome Corporation The Hartford
Plainville Electro Plating Co The Plainville (Advt.)

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Platers' Equipment Apothecaries Hall Company MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury Waterbury
Plating Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden
Plumbers' Brass Goods Bridgeport Brass Co Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends)	Bridgeport Newington
Plumbing Specialties Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 48
Pole Line Hardware John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Naugatuck Branford
Polishing Wheels Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The	Danielson
Poly Chokes Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device)	Tariffville
Postage Meters Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
Precious Metals J M Ney Company The (for industry)	Hartford
Prefabricated Buildings City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
Preserves Goodman Bros (and jellies)	Meriden
Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol")	Simsbury
Press Buttons Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport
Press Papers Case Brothers Inc	Manchester
Presses Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical)	Hartford
Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic
Presses—Power Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
Pressure Vessels Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk
Printing Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Henninway Corporation The Hunter Press New Haven Printing Company The	Hartford Hartford Hartford New Haven
Printing Machinery Taylor & Greenough Co The T B Simonds Inc The Walker-Rackliff Company	Hartford Hartford New Haven
Printing Presses Thomas W Hall Company Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Stamford Bridgeport
Printing Rollers Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich
Production Control Equipment United Cinephone Corporation Wassell Organization (Produce-Trol)	Torrington Westport
Production Welding Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire
Propellers—Aircraft Hamilton Standard Propellers Div Aircraft Corp	United Air- craft Corp
Propeller Fan Blades Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington
Pumps Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor)	Stamford
Pumps—Small Industrial Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
Pump Valves Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
Punches Hogenson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	New Haven
Putty Softeners—Electrical Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415	Forestville
Pyrometers Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Quartz Crystals Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford
Radiation-Finned Copper G & O Manufacturing Company The	New Haven
Radio and Television Components General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Radio Receivers General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Rayon Specialties Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
Rayon Yarns Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
Reamers O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	Shelton
Recorders Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, tempera- ture, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
Reduction Gears Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven
Refractories Howard Company	New Haven
Regulators Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk
Resistance Wire C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)	Southport
Respirators American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Retainers Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & auto- motive)	Hartford
Riveting Machines Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport
Rivets H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The L-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service equipment)	Hartford Torrington Bridgeport
Rivets Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous) Clark Brothers Bolt Co Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury Waterbury Waterbury
Rivets J H Session & Sons Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and cop- per) Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid cop- per) Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron)	Bristol Waterbury Waterbury Bridgeport
Roasters—Electric General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Rods Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Roller Skates Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Bronze)	Waterbury 91
Rolling Mills and Equipment Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc	New Haven New Haven
Rubber Chemicals Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice") Vulcanized Vegetable Oils	United States Naugatuck Stamford
Rubberized Fabrics Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The	New Haven
Rubber Footwear Goodyear Rubber Co The United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Middletown Naugatuck
Rubber Gloves Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
Rubber Heels Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Rubber Latex Compounds and Dispersions Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (coating, impregnating and adhe- sive compounds)	United States Naugatuck
Rubber Products, Mechanical Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts)	Middletown
Rubber—Reclaimed Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co	Naugatuck
Rubber Soles Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Rubber Tile Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Rubbish Burners John P Smith Co The 423-33	Chapel St New Haven
Safety Clothing American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Safety Fuses Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
Safety Gloves and Mittens American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Safety Goggles American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Sandblasting Beij & Williams Co The	Hartford
Sandwich Grills—Electric General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Saw Blades Capewell Mfg Co The (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
Saws, Band, Metal Cutting Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
Scales—Industrial Dial Kron Company The	Bridgeport
Scissors Acme Shear Company The	Bridgeport
Screens Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches)	Hartford
Screw Caps Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)	Dorby
Screws Atlantic Screw Work (wood)	Hartford
Screws Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood)	Waterbury
Screws Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws)	Waterbury
Screws Charles Parker Co The (wood)	Meriden
Screws Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Middle- dale
Screws Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)	Waterbury
Screws Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Screws Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap)	West Hartford
Screws Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Screw Machines H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
Screw Machine Accessories Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company	Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products Apex Tool Co Inc The	Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products Blake & Johnson Co The	Waterbury
Screw Machine Products Bristol Screw Corporation	Plainville
Screw Machine Products Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated and ground type only)	Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products 19 Staples Street	Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
Screw Machine Products Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire
Screw Machine Products Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Screw Machine Products Duda & Goodwin Mfg Co	Woodbury
Screw Machine Products Eastern Machine Screw Corp The	New Haven
Screw Machine Products Truman & Barclay Sts	New Haven
Screw Machine Products Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1 1/4" capacity)	New Haven
Screw Machine Products Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
Screw Machine Products Lowe Mfg Co The	Wethersfield
Screw Machine Products National Automatic Products Company The	New Britain
Screw Machine Products Nelson's Screw Machine Products	Plantville
Screw Machine Products New Britain Machine Company The	New Britain
Screw Machine Products Olson Brothers Company (up to 3/4" capacity)	Plainville
Screw Machine Products Peck Spring Co The	Plainville
Screw Machine Products Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Waterbury
Screw Machine Products Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Screw Machine Products Wallace Metal Products Co Inc	New Haven
Screw Machine Products Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co (B & S & Swiss type automatic)	Waterbury
Screw Machine Products Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc	Milford
Screw Machine Tools Somnia Tool Co (precision circular form tools)	Waterbury
Screws—Socket Allen Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
Sealing Tape Machines Better Packages Inc	Shelton
Sewing Machines Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attach- ments)	503 Blake St New Haven
Sewing Machines Morrow Machine Co The (Industrial)	Hartford
Sewing Machines Singer Manufacturing Company The (indus- trial)	Bridgeport
Shaving Soaps J B Williams Co The	Glastonbury
Shears Acme Shear Co The (household)	Bridgeport
Shells Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc	Waterbury
Sheet Metal Products American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Sheet Metal Products Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays)	Durham
Sheet Metal Products United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Divi- sion (Job and Production Runs)	New Haven
Sheet Metal Products Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
Sheet Metal Stampings American Buckle Co The	West Haven
Sheet Metal Stampings DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Naugatuck
Sheet Metal Stampings J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Sheet Metal Stampings Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Sheet Metal Stampings Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Shipment Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton
Showcase Lighting Equipment
Wiremold Company The Hartford
Shower Stalls
Dextone Company New Haven
Signals
H C Cook Co The (for card files) Ansonia
32 Beaver St
Sizing and Finishing Compounds
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury
Slide Fasteners
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company
Kwik zippers Waterbury
Smoke Stacks
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven
Soap
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet
soaps, shaving soaps) Glastonbury
Solder—Soft
Torrey S Crane Company Plantsville
Special Machinery
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The
Hartford
H P Townsend Mfg Company The Hartford
Lundberg Engineering Company The Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (man-
drels & stock shells for rubber industry)
Hartford
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Special Parts
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially
precision stampings) New Haven
Special Industrial Locking Devices
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware
Corp New Britain
Special Tools & Dies
Lundberg Engineering Company Hartford
Spinnings
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford
Sponge Rubber
Sponge Rubber Products Co The Shelton
Spreads
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville
Spring Coiling Machines
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington
Spring Units
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and
furniture) Bridgeport
Spring Washers
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol
Springs—Coil & Flat
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The
(Coil and Flat) Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
New England Spring Manufacturing Company
Unionville
Peck Spring Co The Plainville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol
Springs—Flat
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol
New England Spring Manufacturing Company
Unionville
Springs—Furniture
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc Bridgeport
Springs—Wire
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression,
extension, torsion) Hartford
D R Templeman Co (jewelry) Plainville
J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion)
Plainville
New England Spring Mfg Co Plainville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol
Springs, Wire & Flat
Autoyre Company The Oakville
Stair Pads
Palmer Brothers Company New London
Stamps
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 141
Brewery St New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford
Stampings
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The
(Small) Hartford
Stampings—Small
Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven
L C White Company The Waterbury
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper)
Manchester
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Steel
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip)
New Britain

Steel Castings
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and
alloy steel) 540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford
Steel—Cold Rolled Spring
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol
Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford
Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford
Steel Goods
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order) Durham
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Steel Strapping
Stanley Works The New Britain
Stereotypes
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven
Stop Clocks, Electric
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol
Straps, Leather
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile,
industrial, skate, carriage) Middletown
Studio Couches
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury
Super Refractories
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton
Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings
Wiremold Company The Hartford
Surgical Dressings
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc East Killingly
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven
Surgical Rubber Goods
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven
Switches—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Switchboards Wire and Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)
New Haven
Synchronous Motors
R W Cramer Company Inc Centerbrook
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington
Tanks
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven
State Welding Co The Hartford
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy) Meriden
Tape
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown
Tap Extractors
Walton Company The West Hartford
Taps, Collapsing
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven
Tarred Lines
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus
Tea
Upham Food Products Inc package and tea
balls Hawleyville
Telemetering Instruments
Bristol Co The Waterbury
Television Receivers
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Textile Machinery
Morrow Machine Co The Hartford
2814 Laurel St
Textile Mill Supplies
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton
Textile Processors
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate)
Rockville
Aspinook Corp The (cotton) Jewett City
Therapeutic Equipment
Aicadio Incorporated Stamford
Thermometers
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control)
Waterbury
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport
Thermostats
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (auto-
matic) Bridgeport
Thin Gauge Metals
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in
rolls) Waterbury
Thread
American Thread Co The Willimantic
Belding Heminway Corticelli Putnam
Gardiner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing) South
Willington
Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The (industrial cotton
sewing) Moodus
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic
Wm Juhl Manufacturing Co Mystic
Threading Machines
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and
automatic) Bridgeport
Time Recorders
Stromberg Time Corp Thomaston
Timers, Interval
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Timing Devices
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury
Timing Devices & Time Switches
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford
Tinning
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals
in rolls) Waterbury
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Tool Designing
American Standard Co Plantsville
Tools
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers)
141 Brewery St New Haven
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal
cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton
Tool Chests
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic
Tools & Dies
Moore Special Tool Co Bridgeport
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Tools, Dies & Fixtures
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs) Stamford
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven
Tools, Hand & Mechanical
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw
drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto
tools, forgings & specialties) Bridgeport
Toys
A C Gilbert Company New Haven
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Trucks—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks
Trucks—Lift
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks
Trucks—Skid Platforms
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) Stamford
Tube Bending
American Tube Bending Co Inc New Haven
Tube Clips
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes) Ansonia
32 Beaver St
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible
tubes) Derby
Tubing
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and
Copper) Waterbury 91
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Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Typewriters
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford
Underwood Corporation Hartford
Typewriters—Portable
Underwood Corporation Hartford
Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport
Underclearer Rolls
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Union Pipe Fittings
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville
Upholstery Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted
Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane,
railroad) Broad Brook
Vacuum Bottles and Containers
American Thermos Bottle Co Norwich
Vacuum Cleaners
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford
Valves
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check
valves) South Norwalk
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield
Valve Discs
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Valves—Automatic Air
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain
Valves—Automobile Tire
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport
Valves—Radiator Air
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport
Valves—Relief & Control
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain
(Advt.)

It's Made in Connecticut

Valves—Safety & Relief
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Varnishes
Staminit Corp The New Haven

Velvets
American Velvet Co (owned and operated by A Wimpfheimer & Bro Inc) Stonington
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic
Velvet Textile Corporation The (velveteen) West Haven

Ventilating Systems
Colonial Blower Company Plainville
Connecticut Blower Company Hartford

Vibrators—Pneumatic
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven

Vises
Charles Parker Co The Meriden
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vises) Hartford
Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

Waffle Irons—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Washers
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) Middletown
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous) Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch washers) Bridgeport
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) Unionville
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Bristol

Washers—Felt
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Washing Machines—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Watches
Benrus Watch Co 30 Cherry St Waterbury
E Ingraham Co The Bristol
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket & wrist) New Haven
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Waterproof Dressings for Leather
Viscol Company The Stamford

Wedges
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) Unionville

Welding
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford
Porcupine Company The Bridgeport
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs & Steel Fabricators) Hartford

Welding—Lead
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) Meriden

Welding Rods
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

Wheels—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Wicks
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (oil burner wicks) Bridgeport
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Window & Door Guards
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

Wire
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (Hair Spring) North Haven
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire) Waterbury
P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver) Waterbury 91

Wire Arches & Trellises
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The New Haven
423-33 Chapel St

Wire Baskets
Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing) Fairfield

Wire Cable
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided) East Hampton

Wires and Cable
General Electric Company (for central stations, industrial and mining applications) Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corporation (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Wires—Building
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wires—Telephone
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wire Cloth
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metals, all meshes) Southport

Wire Drawing Dies
John P Smith Co The New Haven
423-33 Chapel St
Rolock Incorporated Fairfield

Wire Dipping Baskets
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The New Haven
423-33 Chapel St

Wire—Enameled Magnet
Sweet Wire Co Winsted

Wire Formings
Autoyre Co The Oakville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Verplex Company The Essex

Wire Forms
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Wire Goods
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings) West Haven
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91

Wiremolding
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Wire Partitions
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The New Haven
423-33 Chapel St

Wire Products
Claiglow Mfg Company Portland

Wire Reels
A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

Wire Rings
American Buckle Co The (pau handles and tinners' trimmings) West Haven

Wire Shapes
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Wire—Specialties
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Wood Handles
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools) Salisbury

Woodwork
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Woven Awning Stripes
Falls Company The Norwich

Woven Felts—Wool
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Yarns
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen, knitting and weaving yarns) Unionville
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine woolen and specialty) Talcottville
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet) Simsbury

Zinc
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire) Waterbury
P O Box 1030 Waterbury

Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

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AT THE RIGHT TIME!

